THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE STATE ELECTIONS

Result of the Contests Yesterday.

The Progress of the New Revolution.

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Iowa, and Indiana.

The "Old Keystone" State in Doubt.

A Great Change in the "Buckeye State."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania and Ohio have been disastrous to the Republican party. It seems probable that Hon. George Sharswood has been elected to the Supreme Bench by at least five thousand majority, but the actual state of affairs cannot be decided except by the official returns. We give below the majorities as far as reported throughout the State.

Twelfth Congressional District.

A private despatch from Wilkesbarre says the vote in the Twelfth District, made vacant by the death of Hon. Charles Denison, will stand about as follows:—

Hon. Winthrop W. Ketcham, R.,	14,150
Hon. George W. Woodward, D.,	14,360

This indicates a considerable Republican gain—the majority for Denison, Democrat, last fall, being 2000.

The Contest in the State.

The candidates for Supreme Court Associate Justice were:—

Hon. Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny.
Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia.

How Pennsylvania Has Voted Before.

The vote of the State for the past six years has been as follows:—

	Whole Vote.		Majority.
1860	476,442	Lincoln	59 618
1862	434,756	Democratic	3,524
1863	523,667	Republican	15,325
1864	572,707	Lincoln	29,075
1865	454,263	Republican	22 060
1866	797,370	Geary (R)	17,178

Table of Reported Majorities.

	1866. Geary.	1866. Clymer.	1867. Williams.	1867. Sharswood.
Adams	.....	216	.....	800
Allegheny	7716	.....	7000	.....
Armstrong	686	.....	.....	.....
Beaver	925	.....	650	.....
Bedford	.....	344	.....	.....
Berks	.....	6186	.....	6000
Blair	752	.....	530	.....
Bradford	4093	.....	.....	.....
Bucks	.....	594	.....	650
Butler	488	.....	.....	.....
Cambria	.....	662	.....	600
Cameron	71	.....	58	.....
Carbon	.....	493	.....	400
Centre	.....	471	.....	.....
Chester	2279	.....	2500	.....
Clarion	.....	1037	.....	1100
Clearfield	.....	1156	.....	.....
Clinton	.....	583	.....	450
Columbia	.....	1618	.....	1500
Crawford	1745	.....	1800	.....
Cumberland	.....	587	.....	750
Dauphin	1300	.....	1400	.....
Delaware	1561	.....	1650	.....
Elk	.....	640	.....	.....
Erie	3280	.....	1000	.....
Fayette	.....	790	.....	800
Franklin	193	.....	.....	300
Fulton	.....	280	.....	300
Forest	21	.....	.....	.....
Greene	1531	.....	.....	.....
Huntingdon	1009	.....	.....	.....
Indiana	2349	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson	108	.....	.....	.....
Juniata	.....	296	.....	300
Lancaster	6000	.....	5000	.....
Lawrence	2150	.....	.....	.....
Lebanon	1498	.....	1093	.....
Lehigh	.....	1672	.....	1500
Luzerne	.....	3654	.....	2000
Lycoming	.....	577	.....	800
McKean	163	.....	.....	.....
Mercer	659	.....	.....	.....
Mifflin	.....	110	.....	.....
Monroe	.....	1094	.....	.....
Montgomery	.....	1056	.....	1000
Montour	.....	393	.....	420
Northampton	.....	2011	.....	2500
Northumberland	.....	468	.....	.....
Perry	86	.....	.....	.....
Philadelphia	5588	.....	.....	3000
Pike	.....	724	.....	.....
Potter	.....	.....	.....	.....
Schuylkill	.....	1721	.....	1800
Somerset	1303	.....	.....	.....
Snyder	405	.....	.....	.....
Sullivan	.....	325	.....	.....
Susquehanna	1448	.....	1200	.....
Tioga	3163	.....	.....	.....
Union	704	.....	.....	.....
Venango	917	.....	550	.....
Warren	1115	.....	1000	.....
Washington	205	.....	125	.....
Wayne	.....	528	.....	.....
Westmoreland	.....	1067	.....	.....
Wyoming	.....	91	.....	.....
York	.....	2884	.....	3000
Total	54,476	57,300	.....	.....
Geary's maj	17,178			

OHIO.

Large Democratic gains are reported in some portions of the State, and small Republican gains in others. From the returns we should estimate that General Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, has been elected by about 22,000 majority—a Democratic gain of 20,000.

Negro Suffrage.

The following amendment to the State Constitution has been passed by a small majority—say about 3000:—

"Every male citizen of the United States of the age of 21 years, who shall have been a resident of the State one year next preceding the election, and of the county, township, or ward in which he resides such time as may be provided by law; except such persons as have borne arms in support of any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, or have fled from their places of residence to avoid being drafted into the military service thereof, or have deserted the military or naval service of said Government in time of war, and had not subsequently been honorably discharged from the same, shall have the qualifications of an elector, and be entitled to vote at all elections."

The State Candidates.

The first list of candidates in the following tables are probably all elected:—

	Republican.	Democratic.
For Governor	Gen. R. B. Hayes	A. G. Thurman.
Lieut.-Governor	Gen. John C. Lee,	Daniel S. Uhl,
Treas. of State	Sidney S. Warner,	G. Fulton,
Auditor of State	Jas. H. Godman,	John McElwee,
Attorney-General	William H. West,	Frank H. Hurd,
Sup. Court Judge	John Welch,	Thos. M. Key,
Comp. of Treas'y	Moses R. Bralley,	Wm. Sheridan,
Board Pub. Works	Philip Herring.	A. Hughes.

How the State Voted Before.

The vote in the State since 1860 has been as follows:—

	Whole Vote.		Majority.
1860	442 441	Lincoln	29,779
1861	358,791	Todd (U.)	5,205
1862	365,087	Democratic	8,857
1863	476,223	Brough (R.)	101,099
1864	476,722	Lincoln	59 535
1865	417,729	Cox (R.)	29,084
1866	475,9 8	Republican	42,696

It will thus be seen that the Democrats carried Ohio as well as Pennsylvania in 1863. In 1863, when Vallandigham was a candidate for Governor, Brough (since dead) defeated him by a majority of over one hundred thousand.

General S. F. Carey for Congress.

General S. F. Carey, Conservative Republican, Moderate Democrat, temperance and first-class stumpist, eight-hour and hard money candidate, has been elected to Congress in place of General R. B. Hayes, resigned, over Richard Smith, a wealthy journalist, by a small majority in the Second District, comprising part of the city of Cincinnati.

IOWA.

The candidates in Iowa were as follows:—

	Republicans.	Democratic.
Governor	Col. Sam. Merrill,	Charles Mason.
Lieut. Governor	Col. John Scott.	J. M. Harris.
Sup. Court Judge	J. M. Beck,	John H. Craig.
Attorney General	Mr. H. O'Conner.	W. T. Baker.
Sup. Pub. Inst'n	D. F. Wells.	M. L. Fisher.

The vote in the State for six years past has stood as follows:—

	Whole Vote.		Majority.
1865	128,381	Lincoln	12,487
1862	110,973	Republican	8,114
1863	136 899	Republican	11,623
1864	126,791	Lincoln	34,971
1865	124 857	Stone (R.)	16,623
1866	157,124	Republican	35,402

The Republicans have carried the State by about 25,000 majority, a loss of at least 10,000.

INDIANA.

The elections in this State yesterday were for county officers, and for a few members of the Legislature. The State has probably gone Republican by a small majority.

NEW JERSEY.

At the Charter election in Newark yesterday, Mayor Peddie, Republican, was re-elected by about 50 majority, a Republican loss of 1000.

The October Elections.

The New York *Tribune* of to-day says:—

"Pennsylvania yesterday elected Judge Sharswood to her Supreme Bench by a small majority. This is as we apprehended, though not as we wished. He is an able man; while his long experience as a judge and his residence in Philadelphia gave him a decided advantage over his comparatively unknown competitor. This triumph is personal, and rather in spite of his thoroughly bad politics than because of them.

"In the absence of full returns, we presume the Legislature to be Republican as usual. There being no President, Governor, nor members of Congress to choose, the vote is comparatively light. In Ohio the Republican State ticket is elected, and the Free Suffrage amendment probably defeated. The vote is much lighter than last year, and the Republicans suffer by the falling off, as usual.

"So far as we have returns, the Constitutional Amendment runs steadily behind the Republican candidates, but not far behind. We estimate that 20,000 Republicans have voted for it, while perhaps 16,000 have voted against it. It is said to be unpopular, but is no more so than Protestant suffrage would be in a country predominantly and traditionally Romanist; or *vice versa*. Privileged classes always cling tenaciously to their monopoly of power. The vote just cast for manhood suffrage in Ohio is positively and relatively better than was ever before cast while whites alone voted in any great State of the Union."

The New York *World* speaks as follows of the result:—

"We have met the enemy and they are ours? The result of yesterday's election tell only one story. From every quarter the news comes that the Democrats have not only gained largely upon their vote of last year, but in most places have distanced by bodies their opponents. They have carried Pennsylvania by a majority of at least seven thousand, and swept that radical stronghold, Philadelphia, so thoroughly that there seems to be nothing left of radicalism in the city. In Ohio they have defeated the proposed amendment to the State Constitution, extending the elective franchise to negroes and possibly have elected their State ticket. From Indiana and Iowa very meagre reports reach us, but they are echoes of the good news from Pennsylvania and Ohio. Who could ask for more?

"While the victorious soldiers are returning from the field on which they have gained so grand a victory, and the shouts of triumph are heard on all sides, it is no time to stop to analyze the causes of this glorious result and compute its influence in the future. To do this is important enough, but not until the smoke of battle has sufficiently cleared away to discern accurately how completely the enemy has been beaten.

"Let the news which we print this morning be the signal for rejoicing all over the country, and let it inspire all true men everywhere with a fresh confidence in their cause, and in right, as the American people, which, thanks to an overruling Providence, never yet has failed to resume its sway over temporary passions, however strong they may have been. The clouds were lifted last spring, when radicalism was beaten in Connecticut. The heavens grew brighter when we heard of the Democratic victory in California, and now the sky is clear. Patriots, everywhere, thank God, and take courage."

The following special despatches appear in the New York papers of to day:—

OHIO.

Excitement in the Capital of the State.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 8.—The Democrats entered very earnestly into the conflict with the Republicans to-day at the polls. Hardly a Democrat in the city failed to vote, while many Republicans might be accused of being apathetic. From early morning till sundown all the polls, with the exception of one or two, were besieged by those who were either anxious to vote or to ascertain some idea of how the voting was going on.

At the County Court House an Englishman who had, unfortunately for himself, accepted the post of Republican challenger for the sum of five dollars, got brutally beaten for being too officious in challenging Democratic voters. A few other mishaps occurred to Republican challengers at other polls, but the occurrence, on every occasion, appeared to originate from an over-indulgence in alcoholic stimulants.

Less than an hour after the sun went down crowds began to collect around Thurman Hall, the Democratic headquarters, to await the anxiously expected returns. After the hall had been packed to its utmost capacity a large assemblage still remained on the street outside, looking eagerly up at the window, to hear what deeds the Democracy had performed in the State. At the same time the beer and liquor saloons were all opened and prodigiously patronized.

The Republicans observed the occasion very modestly, no crowd being assembled in front of their headquarters, and no demonstration indulged within; but the Democrats were tumultuous, and every announcement of a gain over last year's vote was received with the wildest applause. Returns from the county of Franklin were brought in by couriers, and whenever one appeared with either a Democratic or Republican gain his presence was hailed with the wildest delight.

This county (Franklin) gives Judge Thurman, Democrat, about 2600 majority, a Democratic gain of 800 over last year. The Democratic gains in the State, as far as heard from, are large, and indicate the election of Thurman. The Constitutional amendment is beaten badly. The Democrats are rejoicing. The city of Columbus gives Thurman 1202 majority.

A Radical Mobbed in Bucyrus, Ohio.

The editor of the Bucyrus *Journal* (radical) was mobbed at the polls in that town to-day for presenting a negro to exercise the right of suffrage. The extent of his injuries was not stated.

The Latest from Ohio—The News Overwhelming—Thurman Probably Elected—The Negro Amendment Beaten by Forty Thousand Majority.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 9—1 A. M.—Franklin county gives twenty-eight hundred majority for Thurman. The news is overwhelming. I have no doubt of Thurman's election by a decided majority. I think both branches of the Legislature are Democratic. The negro amendment is, I should judge, beaten by 40,000 majority.

Both Parties Claim the State—The Negro Amendment Rejected.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 8.—There are Democratic gains in every county. Hayes' majority, as claimed by the Republicans, is probably ten thousand.

The Democrats claim the State.

The negro amendment is beaten by a large majority.

Iowa — Democratic Gains — The Usual Story.

DUBUQUE, Oct. 8.—Returns from all parts of the State to-night show large gains everywhere for the Democracy. The backbone of the confiscation negro-suffrage party is broken. The Democracy are rejoicing over the returns from Pennsylvania and Ohio. The interior of the State has done yeomen's work for the good cause of union and liberty, and it is believed that at least 2500 votes have changed by reason of the intolerance of Republican spouters who have deluged the State during the caucus.

The Connecticut Victory—Town Votes Revolutionized.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8.—The Democratic gains in the town elections throughout this State yesterday are such as, if we do as well next year, to assure the next Legislature to the Democracy, even should there be no further reaction against radical rule. In some of the towns the gains have been so great as to thoroughly revolutionize the political situation.

THE ELECTION IN THE CITY.

The Democrats Have Everything Their Own Way—A Republican Loss of 4156 Votes, and a Democratic Gain of 2886, Etc.

We were fully convinced at noon yesterday, from the partial reports of the pending election which we had then collected, that the Democrats would carry the city by a small majority, and now that the returns are in, we find our presentiment to be only too true. Before we reach another Democratic victory in Philadelphia we are obliged to go back several years. The following has been the fluctuation in party votes in this city, since 1852:—

1854.—Vote for President:—		
Scott (Whig)	24,566	
Hale (Free Soil)	626	
Total opposition vote	25,192	
Pierce (Dem.)	20,022	
Democratic majority		830
Total vote	51,214	
1854.—Vote for Governor:—		
Pollock (Whig)	28,817	
Bigler (Dem.)	24,036	
Whig majority	3 881	
Total vote	53,753	
1855.—Vote for Canal Commissioner:—		
Nicholson (Fusion)	25,770	
Williamson (Rep.)	20	
Total opposition vote	25,790	
Plumer (Democrat)	28,384	
Democratic majority	2,594	
Total vote	54,174	
1856.—Vote for President:—		
Fremont (Rep.)	7,993	
Fillmore (K. N.)	24,084	
Total opposition vote	32,077	
Buchanan (Dem.)	38,222	
Democratic majority	6,145	
Total vote	70,299	
1857.—Vote for Governor:—		
Wilmot (Rep.)	10,001	
Hazlehurst (K. N.)	14,355	
Total opposition vote	24,336	
Parker (Dem.)	27,749	
Democratic majority	3,413	
Total vote	52,085	
1858.—Vote for Judge of Supreme Court:—		
Read (opposition of all sorts)	33,395	
Porter (Dem.)	26,867	
Opposition majority	6,528	
Total vote	60,262	
1859.—Vote for Auditor-General:—		
Kelm (Opp.)	29,701	
Rowe (Dem.)	26,203	
Opposition majority	3,498	
Total vote	55,904	
1860.—Vote for President:—		
Lincoln (Rep.)	30,223	
Breck. and Bell (Fusion)	21,619	
Douglas (Dem.)	2,274	
Total Bell and Democratic vote	30,893	
Republican majority	8,330	
Total vote	70,116	
1861.—There was no State ticket in the field, and the vote for city and county officers was very much mixed up on local and personal issues, as follows:—		
For Judge of District Court:—		
Sharswood (without opposition)	59,059	
For Sheriff:—		
Thompson (Opp.)	30,492	
Ewing (Dem.)	30,346	
Thompson's majority	46	
Total vote	60,838	
For City Treasurer:—		
Bumm (People's cand.)	28,196	
Biddle (Union)	2,523	
McClintock (Dem.)	29,089	
1862.—Vote for Auditor-General:—		
Cochran (Rep.)	36,124	
Slenker (Dem.)	33,323	
Republican majority	2,801	
Total vote	69,447	
1863.—Vote for Governor:—		
Curtin (Rep.)	44,274	
Woodward (Dem.)	37,193	
Republican majority	7,081	
Total vote	81,467	
1864.—Vote for President:—		
Lincoln (Rep.)—		
Home vote	51,551	
Army vote	4,240	
	55,791	
McClellan (Dem.)—		
Home vote	42,046	
Army vote	1,986	
	44,032	
Republican majority	11,759	
Total vote	99,823	
1865.—Vote for Auditor-General:—		
Hartranft (Rep.)	49,859	
Davis (Dem.)	38,830	
Republican majority	10,029	
Total vote	89,689	
1866.—Vote for Governor:—		
Geary (Rep.)	54,205	
Clymer (Dem.)	48,817	
Geary's majority	5,488	
Total vote for Governor	103,022	
Average Republican vote	53,733	
Average Democratic vote	49,157	
Average Republican majority	4,576	
Average total vote	102,890	
Highest Republican vote	55,509	
Highest Democratic vote	50,700	
Lowest Republican vote	52,151	
Lowest Democratic vote	48,438	
Highest Republican majority	6,071	
Lowest Republican majority	1,391	

The City Election Yesterday.

The returns of the election in the city yesterday, which we give below, are complete, with the exception of two Divisions of the Twentieth Ward, which have not been heard from as yet. But these will modify the result very slightly. The following is a general summary of the vote:—

For Judge of Supreme Court:—	
Williams (Rep.)	49,367
Sharswood (Dem.)	52,258
Sharswood's majority	2,891
Total vote	101,625
For Judge of Common Pleas:—	
Thayer (Rep.)	48,029
Ludlow (Dem.)	53,504
Ludlow's majority	5,475
Total vote	101,533
For Sheriff:—	
Cowell (Rep.)	49 021
Lyle (Dem.)	52,653
Lyle's majority	3,642
Total vote	101,654
For Register of Wills:—	
Campbell (Rep.)	50,204
Leech (Dem.)	51,588
Leech's majority	1,384
Total vote	101,792
For Clerk of Orphans' Court:—	
Raiurs (Rep.)	49,077
Megary (Dem.)	51,606
Megary's majority	1,629
Total vote	101,583
For City Treasurer:—	
Jones (Rep.)	49,246
Perrsol (Dem.)	52,321
Perrsol's majority	2,975
Total vote	101,467
For City Commissioner:—	
Urwiler (Rep.)	49,650
Ballier (Dem.)	52,043
Ballier's majority	2,393
Total vote	101,693

Excluding the vote on Judge of Common Pleas, as it is a well-known fact that a number of Republicans voted for Judge Ludlow, we have the following comparisons:—

Highest aggregate vote	101,792
Lowest aggregate vote	101,467
Highest Republican vote	50,204
Lowest Republican vote	49 021
Highest Democratic vote	52 653
Lowest Democratic vote	51,588
Highest Democratic majority	3 642
Lowest Democratic majority	1,384
Average Republican vote, 1867	49,577
" " " 1866	53,733
" Republican loss	4,156
" Democratic vote, 1867	52,053
" " " 1866	49,157
" Democratic gain	2,896
" Republican majority, 1866	4,576
" Democratic majority, 1867	2,476
Democratic gain on majority	7,052

THE STATE, CITY, AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following was the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court yesterday, as compared with the vote for Governor in 1866:—

Wards.	Judge Sup. Court. Williams, Rep.	Judge Sup. Court. Sharswood, Dem.	Governor, 1866. Geary, Rep.	Governor, 1866. Clymer, Dem.	Governor, 1866. Majority for Geary.	Governor, 1866. Majority for Clymer.
First	2221	1878	2635	1866	487	.....
Second	2693	3007	2387	3041	.....	654
Third	1141	1787	1576	1922	.....	646
Fourth	788	2409	946	2368	.....	1422
Fifth	940	2878	1138	1891	.....	747
Sixth	951	1488	1138	1440	.....	302
Seventh	2185	1828	2355	1723	632	.....
Eighth	1477	118	1588	1387	201	.....
Ninth	1385	1097	1414	1405	319	.....
Tenth	2456	1413	2572	1423	1149	.....
Eleventh	2053	1615	2026	1920	106	.....
Twelfth	1139	1640	1359	1460	.....	101
Thirteenth	1963	1783	2246	1587	659	.....
Fourteenth	2160	1631	2593	1633	960	.....
Fifteenth	3090	2959	3831	2723	1108	.....
Sixteenth	1657	1860	1757	1864	.....	17
Seventeenth	2113	2307	1868	2283	.....	709
Eighteenth	2863	1896	2863	1794	1069	.....
Nineteenth	2586	2606	2905	2585	5.0	.....
Twentieth	3584	3143	3973	3398	575	.....
Twenty-first	1847	1971	2096	1858	443	.....
Twenty-second	2214	1847	2404	1396	1008	.....
Twenty-third	1971	1647	2075	1543	532	.....
Twenty-fourth	1425	1661	1637	1543	94	.....
Twenty-fifth	901	1550	1060	1462	.....	439
Twenty-sixth	2399	1058	2436	1660	776	.....
Twenty-seventh	2329	2049	2583	1991	592	.....
Twenty-eighth	824	736	1087	817	270	.....
Twenty-eighth	941	811	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	49,367	52,258	54,205	48,817	.....	.....
		49,367	48,817	.....	.....	.....
Majority	.....	2,891	5,388	.....	.....	.....

For Clerk of the Orphans' Court, City Treasurer, and City Commissioner, the vote stood as follows:—

Wards.	Clerk of Orphans' Court. Rathers, Rep.	Clerk of Orphans' Court. Megarry, Dem.	City Treasurer. Jones, Rep.	City Treasurer. Perrsol, Dem.	City Commissioner. Urwiler, Rep.	City Commissioner. Ballier, Dem.
First	2014	1766	1997	1770	1995	1776
Second	2128	3060	2029	3073	2113	3089
Third	1152	2060	1164	2160	1160	2065
Fourth	904	2869	870	2402	861	2421
Fifth	979	1865	965	2029	968	2039
Sixth	968	1487	947	1497	948	1493
Seventh	2269	1742	2384	1761	2230	1753
Eighth	1536	1469	1512	1437	1523	1429
Ninth	1720	1459	1723	1514	1705	1507
Tenth	2414	1444	2469	1491	2493	1468
Eleventh	1913	1676	909	1671	885	1703
Twelfth	1217	1617	1157	1646	1182	1649
Thirteenth	1624	1715	1872	1871	1904	1738
Fourteenth	2181	1602	2198	1616	2158	1618
Fifteenth	2690	2959	3690	2960	3690	2968
Sixteenth	1675	1884	1652	1895	1621	1907
Seventeenth	1138	2286	1131	2281	1164	2260
Eighteenth	2561	1960	2457	2020	2567	2007
Nineteenth	2608	2575	2596	2591	2640	2645
Twentieth	3367	3329	3385	3402	3364	3397
Twenty-first	1846	1570	1851	1573	1849	1573
Twenty-second	2219	1551	2039	1591	2055	1559
Twenty-third	1970	1648	1958	1661	1968	1651
Twenty-fourth	1547	1949	1543	1640	1472	1653
Twenty-fifth	900	1553	884	1563	894	1558
Twenty-sixth	2302	1679	2287	1689	2289	1711
Twenty-seventh	940	702	842	695	1033	676
Twenty-eighth	909	813	905	824	909	819
Total	49982	51560	49346	52323	49650	52113
	49982		49346	.....	49650	.....
Majority	.....	1578	.....	2977	.....	2463

The vote for Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, for Sheriff, and for Register of Wills, was as follows:—

Wards.	Judge. Thayer, Rep.	Judge. Ludlow, Dem.	Sheriff. Cowell, Rep.	Sheriff. Lyle, Dem.	Register. Campbell, Rep.	Register. Leech, Dem.
First	1944	1841	1915	1816	2035	1750
Second	1975	3185	2781	3019	2165	3030
Third	1094	2133	1116	2105	1193	2033
Fourth	857	2492	899	2406	979	2013
Fifth	930	2057	947	2012	1023	1947
Sixth	922	1523	946	1503	998	1477
Seventh	2103	1905	2172	1830	2241	1765
Eighth	1413	1544	1405	1449	1506	1442
Ninth	1664	1561	1708	1825	1796	1549
Tenth	2581	1572	2303	1502	2491	1467
Eleventh	2781	1789	868	1708	914	1681
Twelfth	1816	1699	1179	1652	1215	1631
Thirteenth	1904	1843	1854	1911	1947	1727
Fourteenth	2886	1768	2089	1694	2179	1695
Fifteenth	3541	2960	3660	2953	3691	2959
Sixteenth	1619	1926	1636	1926	1671	1885
Seventeenth	1489	2230	1124	2304	1140	2284
Eighteenth	2559	2049	2583	1991	2616	1963
Nineteenth	2536	2678	2347	2804	2595	2579
Twentieth	3263	3493	3365	3445	3382	3341
Twenty-first	1853	1864	1856	1581	1846	1870
Twenty-second	2042	1567	2198	1568	2201	1549
Twenty-third	1972	1647	1952	1604	1976	1654
Twenty-fourth	1428	1622	1414	1687	1531	1649
Twenty-fifth	896	1557	889	1561	891	1557
Twenty-sixth	2269	1786	2270	1713	2297	1686
Twenty-seventh	828	800	830	724	932	768
Twenty-eighth	908	817	901	823	917	811
Total	48,919	53,504	48,984	52,633	50,210	51,888
Majority	.....	5,485	.....	3,649	.....	1,378

State Senate.

The vote in the Third Senatorial District was as follows:—

Wards.	Bonham, Rep.	Nagle, Dem.†
Fifth	957	2004
Sixth	1017	1425
Eleventh	906	1664
Twelfth	1203	1097
Sixteenth	1708	1835
Seventeenth	1035	2181
Eighteenth	2612	1938
Total	9438	12,678
		9,438
Majority for Nagle		3,240

[†The Eleventh and Twelfth Divisions of this ward are not included in the district, but appear to have been counted in the above vote. Their exclusion will reduce Nagle's majority less than 100. The vote for members of the Legislature in this District last year stood 11,869 Democratic and 10,868 Republican—a Democratic majority of 1001.]

House of Representatives.

The following were elected to the State Assembly, the city members for last year being given in the opposite column.

Dist.	New Members.	Old Members.
1.	David Fry, R.	George W. Ghegan, R.
2.	John McGinnis, D.	W. S. Gregory, O.
3.	Samuel Josephs, D.	Samuel Josephs, D.
4.	William W. Watt, R.	William W. Watt, R.
5.	Thomas Mullen, D.	William B. Hood, D.
6.	Col. Chas. Kleckner, R.	James Freeborn, R.
7.	James Sayers, R.	James Sayers, R.
8.	James V. Stokes, R.	James W. Kern, R.
9.	Samuel Dailey, D.	G. A. Quigley, D.
10.	Col. E. W. Davis, R.	Col. E. W. Davis, R.
11.	Daniel Dillman, D.	Daniel Dillman, D.
12.	Alexander Adaire, R.	Alexander Adaire, R.
13.	Michael Mullen, D.	Michael Mullen, D.
14.	Geo. T. Thorn, R.	W. M. Worrall, R.
15.	James Hogate, R.	George De Haven, R.
16.	Col. M. C. Hong, R.	David Wallace, R.
17.	Col. John Clark, R.	Edward G. Lee, R.
18.	George Bull, D.	James N. Marks, R.

A comparison of the two years gives the following:—

	1866.	1867.
Republicans	13	11
Democrats	5	7
Republican majorities	8	4

The City Councils.

The Select Council for 1868 will comprise the following, the newly elected members being printed in *Italics*:—

Wards.	Wards.
1. *T. A. Bertolet*, R.	15. John J. Kersey, R.
2. C. F. Kannerly, D.	16. *J. W. Hopkins*, D.
3. J. D. Campbell, D.	17. *J. H. Hookey*, D.
4. Berry Marcus, D.	18. William Bumm, R.
5. James Page, D.	19. *James Ritchie*, R.
6. Patrick Duffy, D.	20. Joseph Manuel, R.
7. J. A. Shermer, R.	21. *Charles P. Jones*, R.
8. Alex. Hodgson, R.	22. William F. Smith, R.
9. W. S. Stokley, R.	23. *S. A. Shellcross*, R.
10. *A. H. Franciscus* R.	24. S. G. Cattell, R.
11. Samuel G. King, D.	25. J. McCutcheon, D.
12. *G. W. Plumley*, D.	26. *Robert Armstrong*, R.
13. Alexander M. Fox, R.	27. R. P. Billington, R.
14. *David Cramer*, R.	28. *W. J. P. White*, R.
Republicans	18
Democrats	10
Republican majority	8

The Common Council for 1868 will be made up as follows, the new members being printed in *Italics*:—

Wards.	Wards.
1. G. W. Mactague, R.	17. Mr. O'Neill, D.
W. A. Calhoun, R.	17. *John Stuhl*, D.
2. W. D. Martin, D.	18. Dan'l. P. Ray, R.
J. R. Tyson, D.	*D. W. Stockhaus*, R.
H. Kennedy, D.	*Samuel W. Gwinner*, R.
3. W. Thompson D.	19. Francis Martin, R.
4. Benj. Haney, D.	*Nicholas Shane*, R.
W. H. P. Barnes, D.	*Charles A. Souder*, R.
5. J. F. Dillon, D.	20. Angus Cameron, R.
6. Philip Milton, D.	John F. Maurer, R.
7. J. Hartshorn, R.	*H. C. Harrison*, R.
8. A. J. Harper, R.	*Samuel Miller*, R.
J. C. Martin, R.	21. Wm. A. Simpson, R.
9. A. H. Mershon, R.	*Charles F. Jones*, R.
John Faveiss, R.	22. Louis Wagner, R.
10. A. W. Horner, R.	*Isaac Gelder*, R.
W. B. Hemus, R.	23. Samuel Willets, R.
11. *A. Campbell*, D.	*Amos Ellis*, R.
12. W. Littleton, R.	24. *James Hulme*, D.
13. J. L. Shoemaker, R.	*Henry Glass*, R.
J. Kelly, R.	25. *Charles Judge*, D.
14. J. B. Hancock, R.	26. Robert Armstrong, D.
Wm. Wood, R.	*Joseph S. Stewart*, R.
15. Thos. Potter, R.	*Charles Shisler*, R.
Jos. Conrow

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Attorney-General's Opinion on Habeas Corpus.

From the N. Y. Times.

The habeas corpus case in Philadelphia, in which by orders of the Secretary of the Navy the officers refused to produce a seaman named Gormley, in whose behalf the writ had been issued out of the Court of Quarter Sessions there, will now probably be determined without any collision between the State Courts and the Federal authorities, as the Secretary of the Navy, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, has rescinded his former order, and directed the man to be produced before the Court.

A full abstract of that opinion has been published, and it furnishes some food for discussion. The case was one somewhat different from those which had been before our Courts, inasmuch as they have been cases of soldiers, while this was a case of a seaman, and the laws in relation to the army and the navy are not identical on this question. Still it seems a little singular that no reference is made in the opinion to the cases which have been before the Courts of the United States in this city, while on the question of the power of the Secretary of War over the discharge of minors, an opinion is intimated directly opposed to what those Courts have decided.

The vital question of the opinion was whether, where a writ of habeas corpus is issued by a State Court to a United States officer, he is bound to produce the man before the Court. The main decision which was referred to on this question was, of course, the case of Ableman vs. Booth, and a distinction was drawn between that case and the present one, in that the petitioner was held by a process issuing out of a United States Court, while here he was held only by an officer of the Government. In that case the Supreme Court held clearly that the body of the petitioner was not to be produced, but that a return was to be made to the writ, setting forth that he was held by virtue of a process from a United States Court, and thereupon it would become the duty of the State Court to do nothing further on the writ, because it appeared that the party was held by another jurisdiction.

The Attorney-General is satisfied with pointing out the distinction between the facts of the two cases, which justifies, in his opinion, the different course which he recommends to be pursued in the present case. But after all, is there not the same reason lying at the bottom of both of them, and if the reason is the same, ought not the rule to be the same? This question the Attorney-General does not touch. We understand the decision of Ableman vs. Booth to rest upon the ground that the jurisdictions of the United States and of the State Courts are distinct, and that the latter ought to go no further than to see that the party is held by authority of another jurisdiction. Why does not this reason apply as well to the executive officers of the Federal Government as to the Federal Courts? We cannot but think that whenever this question comes up for decision before the Supreme Court of the United States, it will be determined in the same way as the previous one.

Perhaps, however, it was just as well to allow this question to come before the Supreme Court for decision in the way in which it is now likely to come up, if the State Court should decide to discharge the man, rather than in the more violent way of a refusal to obey the writ and an attachment for contempt. But if the State Court should decide that the man was not entitled to be discharged, and must be remanded to the navy, then this question will not reach the Supreme Court in this case. It is, however, a question which must one day be decided, and the sooner the better for all parties. It is important that these matters should as soon as possible become matters of settled law.

Opening of the Religious Season.

From the N. Y. Herald.

One by one the fashionable churches are being reopened for the fall season of preaching, as the managers and their congregations return from the watering places. Madame Fashion is a potent deity, for she controls many of our churches, as well as bonnets and dresses. At her beck places of worship are closed, and during the summer months their *habitués* are not permitted to continue their devotions in them. After the milliners and theatrical managers hold their openings, then it is fashionable to go to church. Of course none of the belles of a church of this description will venture into the cushioned pews and subject themselves to the cynosure of their neighbors until they have donned the latest fall style in bonnets, cloaks, and dresses. Such being the case, what can the poor parson do, who only gets a few thousand a year and depends on these fair worshippers for his embroidered slippers, but comply with the commands of Dame Fashion and close up his church until the other amusement openings have taken place?

The programmes of the churches for the fall season promise many novelties in the way of star preachers and spicy sermons. Some congregations imitate the example of the managers and send to Europe for stars. Church property, however, is fast passing into the hands of theatrical people, and danseuses, transformation scenes, and sensational dramas, replace eccentric old preachers or exquisite young debutants and their political or sensational discourses. In one church a panorama with gorgeous scenery, choruses, and other stage effects, is exhibited every night, while the pastor is wandering about like the dove from the ark, in search of a resting place. Another fashionable preacher abandons politics for the present and speaks to young men on their matrimonial prospects. While many of our leading and wealthy churches are thus given up to fashion, it is a matter worthy of attention to see what an elevating and widespread influence New York life has on people from the country. It softens down all their rugged, narrow-minded ideas, and gives them wide, expanded views on every subject. It humanizes them, and enables them to mingle with the *olla podrida* of metropolitan life without making themselves offensive or singular. Perhaps one of the causes may be the mysterious influence of the *Herald*, reflecting every phase of life throughout the world and fearlessly and earnestly inculcating broad and liberal ideas. Besides, we have opera comique to keep us in perpetual good humor, the *Black Crook* and *Devil's Auction* to warn us against the gentleman in black, and the police department to make us walk in the path of rectitude. The churches have little influence in shaping and enlarging the minds of the public, but in the press and other engines of civilization the secret may be found.

Organization at the South.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The Republican party in the South is a fixed fact. It is composed of those Southern whites who were loyal while Rebellion was rampant and dominant all around them; of the bulk of those whites who migrated southward during or since the war; of many thousands of thoroughly reconstructed, freedom-loving Union-loving ex-Rebels; and of the great body of the Southern blacks. These classes form together a majority of the Southern people, and we regret that any pretext has been given to the unreconstructed by Congress for refusing to vote. If every citizen of every Southern State were enfranchised, we should still elect two-thirds of their members of Congress and give most of their Electoral votes to the Republican candidate for next President. Enfranchisement, not disfranchisement, has made the South Republican.

Yet the party is not yet fully organized, and badly needs to be. Its enemies are a minority, but an active, intelligent, powerful minority. They own most of the land and other material wealth: they prosecute the trade and direct the labor of the South; they sell the crops, and are valued customers to merchants, factors, mechanics, etc. The newspapers are nearly all in their interest; they can concentrate and call out their votes easily and surely; while the great mass of the Republicans, having been reared in slavery, and still tilling their old masters' lands on shares or for wages, are poor, ignorant, scattered on plantations, having little intercourse with each other, and largely subject to their employers' or landlords' power, require to be visited, enlightened, and prompted to exercise their right of suffrage surely and effectively.

The Republicans of the South are generally very poor. Social influence and caste prejudice operate strongly against them. It is at once the duty and the interest of the Northern Republicans to help them to organize their forces so as to be sure of bringing out their full strength at each of the important elections to be held throughout the next fourteen months.

We have discountenanced, and shall continue to discourage, every attempt to raise money in the North in aid of local or partial efforts to republicanize the South. Those who seek to raise money here to start a newspaper, to sustain or to buy one, or to organize this State or district, have learned to give us a wide berth. We encourage no man to come hither from the South in quest of contributions to build a church, to support a school, or to achieve any local political end.

The North can't afford to pay the fare of all who would like to be sent, or send themselves hither on such errands. But we are willing to pay our part, as we trust others are, towards the maintenance of a general effort to organize the Southern Republicans, and bring out their last vote. Such effort is now under charge of the committee of Congress, whereof General Robert C. Schenck is chairman, and Thomas L. Tullock Secretary, with Thomas W. Conway travelling agent.. We urge every Republican who can afford it to send a contribution to Thomas L. Tullock, Secretary Republican Committee of Congress, Washington, D. C., or to respond to the personal appeals of Mr. Conway, who is now traversing the North in the prosecution of his appointed work.

Our Revolution Still Progressing—Does It Indicate Peace or War?

From the N. Y. Herald.

We published yesterday the remarks of the Louisville *Journal* and the New York *Times* on the political situation. Both of these journals, given over to partisan spirit, are feeling their way along in the dark, each with its eyes upon a false beacon. The former paper, urged by the same impotent madness that animated the earlier days of the Rebellion, runs into empty and unmeaning threats, that, were they not so seriously made, might appear ridiculous. The *Times*, a little frightened at the cloud which its party has raised upon the horizon, calls attention to it as something to be dreaded. It fears that the acknowledged unconstitutional measures of Congress are to be checked in their operations, and that the country, in its revulsion of feeling against bad management, may upset some cherished party plans. The whole article, though containing many good arguments, has that tinge which indicates a trembling over coming political change. That this change is gradually making its way into all the political elements of the country is indisputable. Great revolutions, born of such forces as brought themselves into action in 1861, need, perhaps, the force of fanaticism to bring them to a focus. That fanaticism has, however, reached its summit, and the nation, now surfeited with war and its attendant moral and political corruption, is disposed to return to that healthy point where it may make its material and political progress the most valuable to the national development.

That the President will be impeached is not probable under any phase of our progressive revolution. Stumbling block though he be to the wishes of a faction, still that faction may roll him aside whenever they desire to do so. Congress may be in open but peaceable conflict with the Executive; but it is for the Supreme Court to decide between them. Congress, representing the people, has the power to shape laws in any form, even of the most ultra revolutionary class. As an Executive, according to the political rule laid down for his guidance, the President may oppose those laws. If, now, the Supreme Court decide that Congress is right and the President wrong, the Executive must bow to the decision; for the action of the court is merely that of an arbiter in a dispute between two parties. If, therefore, the people's Congress choose to tear the Constitution in shreds, and the Supreme Court uphold the effort; then it is folly, it is revolution by force, on the part of the President, to oppose it; for, by such action, he opposes a peaceable overturning of the government which the people have deemed necessary and have effected for what they deem to be their good. Much as we reverence the Constitution, and much as we desire to see it held sacred and intact, we can but recognize that the great mainspring of our republic, and the power that underlies all constitutions and laws, is the will of the people. If, in the case above mentioned, the people support the action of the two branches of the Government against the third, the country must bow to it. There is nothing that can offer effective opposition; and by and through the people is made a revolution by force of brains which, in any other country, could alone be effected by force of arms. The election following such a revolution will determine if the people endorse the action of the rulers whom they have placed over themselves to effect it. Should they not endorse their rulers, then the revolution is checked, and we return to any position in which we may choose to place ourselves.

Let it be understood that such is our political rule and such the method by which we choose to effect peaceable change. Thus far our revolution has been progressive. From our initial point in 1861 we have made change after change, until a distant and neutral observer could scarcely recognize any elements in common to our political condition then and now. We have changed three millions of negroes from a condition of serfdom to a higher level than that which their former masters now occupy. We have formed five military dictatorships and Romanized ten States. We have thrown the burden of government and its financial support upon the Northern half of the republic. We have made a Tenure of Office bill, that one element in power may control all the others. We have centralized until the centripetal forces give the mass an impenetrable solidity. In fact, the republic of 1861 is not to be recognized in the republic of 1867. Many of these measures have been the result of those forces which, created by the demands of war, had to spend themselves in after political action. They have had their full sweep. They have forced elements into play which now threaten to produce a reaction to that healthy point upon which the nation must finally balance itself. In this reaction the common sense of the country is showing itself. It has calmly weighed the merits and demerits of the political forces, and will now decide upon the future changes to be desired. Congress must listen to the people and watch their will. Failing to do this, they will go down and give place to representative men. Thus our revolution, still progressing, will, as its results are weighed by the people, be urged onward if it be needed; or checked in its course. To suppose that we think of war again is to underrate the common sense of the country. The rumble which we hear is nothing but the march of the intelligence of the land to its political rescue.

Secretary McCulloch's Letter.

From the N. Y. World.

The letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, which we published yesterday, is a proof of the mischief apprehended from the repudiation tenets of Messrs. Butler and Pendleton. Some such reassuring manifesto was needed to counteract the depreciating influence of these theories on the price of our securities in Europe. We suppose the letter, or its substance, was telegraphed to London on Monday night, and so far as any official statement can relieve existing apprehensions, Mr. McCulloch's assurances will have that effect. It may be said, indeed, that the Secretary of the Treasury, being the mere servant of Congress, the mere minister to give effect to such laws as Congress may pass, speaks without authority; that he merely expresses an opinion by which nobody is bound. Whenever the debt is paid it must be by means which Congress will provide, and if that body should order it paid at the expiration of the five years, and paid in greenbacks, the assurances of the Secretary would go for nothing. For this reason, the assurances of Secretary McCulloch are of less value than those made by Secretary Chase when he offered the bonds for sale. Mr. Chase's assurances bind the Government, because having been made while the transactions were pending, and coming at that time to the knowledge of Congress, they were not disavowed. Mr. McCulloch's opinion is valuable, only because his position makes him conversant with the subject, and his statements are supported by the history of the transactions.

Mr. McCulloch is unquestionably right in saying that the people of this country favor the honest payment of the debt with the same unanimity with which they supported the war by which it was incurred. There is no people in the world in whom pride of country is greater, national spirit higher, or who are ready to make greater sacrifices to ideas and sentiments. The war for the Union was a war for an idea, not a calculation of interest; although in the long run, and in reference to posterity, it will probably be for the national interest. But the interests of *this* generation have not been served by the war. If we had permitted a peaceable dissolution, and had divided the public property, both nations would have been better off during this generation and the next than the two sections are likely to be in a common Union. And yet no man grudges the sacrifices which have been made. The sense of national greatness, and the satisfaction of transmitting a proud heritage to posterity, compensate our feelings for all the losses we have sustained. With the greater part of our people this is a purely disinterested feeling; it is a pure pride of country; it is the solace felt by the popular imagination in expanding to take in so broad a territory and investing it with a kind of patriotic ownership which belongs to every citizen.

The American people would feel no exultation in physical greatness, if it were stained and smooched with moral disgrace. Like all other people, they dislike and grumble at taxes, but more than most other people they have a quick and sensitive national pride, and will make any sacrifices rather than be lowered in their own estimation and that of the world. They will discharge the public debt according to the understanding with which it was incurred, with a resolute honesty which no repudiation party will ever dare to confront.

Let us hope that the recent flurry about the public debt will have some good consequences. The Democratic party, which made a vigorous opposition to the legal-tender act at the outset, have been in favor of as rapid a return to specie payments as is consistent with fairness to the business community. The currency is a very delicate thing to touch even for the purpose of improvement; but the Democratic party believe that, without any dislocating jerks or hitches, there may be a gradual, safe, and sure if not speedy, progress towards resumption. The Republicans have been stirred up to express so much abhorrence of the new repudiation doctrine—especially for the few days they supposed it was a monopoly of Mr. Pendleton, and that a damaging party use could be made of it—that they cannot with a very good face now turn round and obstruct measures calculated to strengthen the public credit. A return to specie payments will completely lay the spectre of repudiation (at least in the present form); for when gold and greenbacks are at par, it will be of no consequence to the public creditors whether they are paid in one or the other. If the indignant abhorrence of which the Republicans made such a parade while the scheme was merely Mr. Pendleton's and not yet General Butler's was not a sham, we hope they will give evidence of their sincerity by co-operating with the Democratic party in a steady and unfaltering return towards specie payments. The existence of an inflated currency is the only thing which renders the new theories dangerous to the public credit, and we hope that hereafter every prominent inflationist will be branded as a repudiator.

FATAL SUPERSTITION.—During a recent storm at Sauzet, France, the wife of the bell-ringer and her son ascended to the church tower to toll the bells, in accordance with a belief, very general among the peasantry, that by doing so the effects of the lightning may be neutralized. They had scarcely commenced when the building was struck by lightning, and the woman was killed on the spot. The son escaped uninjured.

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ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 2 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 1§

GERLACH & KLING,
IMPORTERS OF HOCK WINES,
NO. 116 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
A first-class Restaurant is connected with the Wholesale and Retail Wine House, where patrons may obtain, on accommodating terms, every delicacy the market affords. Patronage solicited. 9 25 3m

I. L. CRAGIN & CO., NO. 420 COMMERCE Street—General Commission Merchants.—Constantly on hand and for sale at lowest market prices, Whale, Elephant, Black Fish, Cod Liver, and Sperm Oils, direct from New Bedford. Sole agents for the Eureka Company Machinery Oils. 9 9 1m

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.
1867. FALL. 1867
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
BOYS' AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

INSTRUCTION.
RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1435 LOCUST Street. EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in college.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m
UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—102D SESSION, 1867-68.—The regular Lectures of this School will commence on MONDAY, October 14th, and continue until the 1st of March. Fee for the full course, $140.
R. E. ROGERS, M. D.,
10 7 6t Dean Medical Faculty.

BOOTS AND SHOES.
REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $12 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, First Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF DOUBLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $10 00.
FRENCH CALF SINGLE SOLE BOOTS, Second Quality, $9 00.
BOYS' FINE BOOTS AND SHOES
At very low prices.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

NOW READY,
Gentlemen's and Youths'
BOOTS AND CAITERS
FOR FALL AND WINTER WEAR.
FRENCH PATENT LEATHER BOOTS.
FINE FRENCH CALF BOOTS for Balls and Parties.
SINGLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
LIGHT DOUBLE-SOLED BOOTS for Fall Wear.
FRENCH CORK-SOLED BOOTS, very easy for tender feet.
QUILTED SOLED BOOTS made by hand.
GUM SOLED BOOTS, very durable, and guaranteed to keep the feet dry.
Having fitted the second story of my store for some of my workmen, I am able to make any sort of Boots to order, at very short notice. Fair dealing and a moderate price is my motto. A trial is all I desire.
WM. H. HELWEG,
NO. 535 ARCH STREET,
9 23 smw3m One door below Sixth.

REMOVAL.
REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

GIRARD ROW.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chesnut Streets.
HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,
Bought at the Recent Depressed Prices.
Shirting, Pillow, Sheeting, and Table Linens.
Table Cloths and Napkins, to match.
Wine Cloths, Doylies, Towels and Towelling.
Marseilles Quilts and Toilet Covers.
Blankets.
Honeycomb, Lancaster, Allendale, Jacquard, and other Spreads.
DOMESTIC MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS,
In all qualities and widths, at the lowest rates.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street. 8 26

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $228, and No. 180 for $288 34, issued by the FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office.
No. 421 CHESNUT Street,
9 25 4t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

CORNER-STONE LAYING.—Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of a new M. E. Chapel, at Fisler avenue and Race street, was laid with appropriate ceremonies. The church is an adjunct of the Hestonville M. E. Church, and will, for the present, be supplied by its pastor, Rev. E. P. Aldred.

The church lot is in dimensions some 80 by 83 feet, and the church will be in extent 30 by 40 feet.

The opening address was made yesterday by Rev. T. C. Murphy, Pastor of the Broad Street Church. He referred at length to the most inestimable advantages of erecting churches in the community, and the exertions all should make to thus benefit and advance the cause of religion.

He was followed by Rev. G. W. Lybrand, of West Philadelphia, who referred to the progress made by Methodism since the year 1767.

Rev. G. W. F. Graff, Pastor of the Centenary Church, then spoke at considerable length and with much force, congratulating the congregation on the laying of this corner-stone, a ceremony which he always regarded as connected with the moral elevation of the community. It also, even in a temporal sense, was generally productive of advancement and general progress, and in communities where the building of churches was encouraged their moral influence would soon be felt.

The corner-stone was then laid in accordance with the discipline of the M. E. Church, by Rev. T. C. Murphy, and after some further remarks by the Rev. Pastor, and other clergymen present, the exercises terminated.

ATTEMPT TO ROB A STABLE.—A few nights since, George Keyser, who lives in Southampton township, Bucks county, met with a perilous adventure, narrowly escaping losing his life. That night, intending to start to this city very early, he laid down on a settee instead of going to bed. When the clock struck twelve he awoke, and in about half an hour dressed himself, lighted a lantern, and went to the barn to feed his horses. To his surprise he found the stable door partly open, but supposed that he had forgotten to fasten it in the evening. On pushing it open wider, so that he could enter, a shot was fired at him by some one inside, the ball passing through the door within a few inches of Mr. Keyser, and on a level with his neck.

Startled by this sudden attack, Mr. Keyser stepped back a little, when the man inside rushed upon him and pushed him into a heap of chaff that lay near the door. Before Mr. Keyser could recover himself, the man had made a safe escape. On making an examination, Mr. Keyser found that his assailant had harnessed up the very horse he had intended to drive to the city, and was about ready to leave the stable when interrupted. In ten minutes more the thief would probably have gotten off with the horse and a vehicle. No traces of the man by which he could be identified were discovered afterwards—the bullet hole in the stable door being the only mark left behind him. Mr. Keyser heard a low whistle on his way to the barn, but he thought it was some one going down the lane.

SERIOUS CHARGE.—A man, named Bernard Riley, was before Recorder Eneu last evening on the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill Herman Whitehouse, the gate-keeper of the Navy Yard. The latter testified that he and some friends were passing along Washington avenue on the evening of the 21st of September, when the accused charged him with refusing to allow him to come into the Navy Yard, and cut him in the back, inflicting a wound six inches in length. Riley was held in $2000 for a further hearing.

THE RECEIPTS at the office of Mr. Charles Abel, the Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District, on Monday amounted to $180,057 81, the largest amount collected in any one day in Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON appears in one of her best characters at the Walnut Street Theatre to-night, supported by the whole strength of the new company. Miss Thompson has been favored with large and fashionable audiences. She is a very good actress and deserves the most extensive patronage. On Friday evening, October 11, she takes her first benefit in this city for three years. *Little Barefoot* is underlined for early production.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will appear at the New Chesnut Street Theatre to-night in the capital comedy of the *Wonder*, supported by the excellent stock company. On Friday evening Mr. Murdoch will take his farewell benefit. Mrs. D. P. Bowers is announced as the next "star" at the Chesnut. She will produce her new play of *Mary Stuart* at once.

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE the new play of *Innisfallen* has proved quite successful. Miss Kate Reignolds as "Katy Maguire" is excellent. *Innisfallen* will be played every evening this week. No one should fail to see it.

THE BLACK CROOK, at the Academy of Music, every evening as usual.

MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI will appear as the "Virgin Queen," in the play of *Elizabeth*, at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening October 21, supported by Signor Bozzo and a full Italian Dramatic Company.

MR. THEODORE HABLEMAN, the popular tenor, announces two "Costume Concerts" at Horticultural Hall, on next Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, October 15 and 16. He will be assisted by M'me Anna Seelig and other eminent artistes, male and female. Carl Sentz will preside over the orchestra.

MR. CARL SENTZ announces his second grand Matinee at Horticultural Hall, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon. Professor Jean Louis and others will assist. These Thursday afternoon musical Matinees promise to be very successful.

MR. J. LUTHER RINGWALT will continue his popular lectures on the "Plains and Rocky Mountains," at Assembly Buildings, for a few nights longer.

BLIND TOM will make his last appearance in Philadelphia, at Horticultural Hall, on Friday vening, October 11.

ISAAC B. EVANS,

MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

OILS, PAINTS, VARNISHES,

Naval Stores and Soaps,

NO. 16 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE,

10 5 3m 3p PHILADELPHIA.

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,

(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles FERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.

CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,

9 11 6m NO. 917 ARCH STREET.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6 05 | MOON RISES....1 58
SUN SETS....5 30 | HIGH WATER....10 17

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR,
CHARLES WHEELER,
JAMES T. YOUNG. } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Scotia	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Saxonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 21
Melita	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 21
C of Manchester	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 21
Weser	Southampton	New York	Sept. 21
Metropolis	Southampton	New York	Sept. 24
C. of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 25
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 26
Cuba	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 28
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 28
Elbe	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 28
New York	Southampton	New York	Oct. 1
Germania	Southampton	New York	Oct. 2

FOR EUROPE.

C of N. York	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Chicago	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
Java	Boston	Liverpool	Oct. 9
S berla	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 9
America	New York	Bremen	Oct. 10
Celtic	New York	London	Oct. 12

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

San Francisco	New York	San Juan	Oct. 10
H. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	Oct. 11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 12
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Oct. 15
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 17
Juniata	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 19
N. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Providence, Day, Hudnell & Co.
Schr J. Waples, Robinson, Georgetown, do.
Schr J. S. Clark, Clark, Savannah, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.—not as before.
Str H. L. Gaw, Iler, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str J. S. Ide, Webb, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str J. S. Shriver, Denals, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Str Mayflower, Robinson, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co
Str A. C. Stimers, Knox, New York, do.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Barque Linda, Hewitt, 12 days from Remedios, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Steamer E. N. Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Chester, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, hence for Savannah, at Tybee 10 P. M. Monday.
Barque W. Butcher, Nickerson, from New York for Constantinople, was below Portland 7th inst.
Brig James Cofflil, Cofflil, for Montevideo, sailed from Cardiff 24th ult.
Schr Nellie Potter, Somers, hence, at Danvers 29th ultimo.
Schr S. B. Strong, Hodgkinson, for Wilmington, Del., cleared at New York 7th inst.
Schr John Stockham, Ripley, hence, at Marblehead 3d inst.
Schr R. J. Mercer, Stetson, hence, at Washington 7th inst.
Schr J. A. Parsons, Slover, from Galveston, at Wilmington 5th inst.
Schrs Sarah, Cobb, and J. Truman, Gibbs, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 5th inst.
Schr R. S. Miller, Henderson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Marblehead 3d inst.
Schrs W. B. McShain, Christy; S. Watson, Smith; P. Boice, Adams; M. Powell, Fenton; Access, Moore; A. R. Wetmore, Lippincott; and Alexander, hence, at Georgetown 7th inst.
Schr D. S. Mershon, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst.
Schr Kate E. Rich, from Salem for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 7th inst., having been run into by an unknown schr. and lost her flying jibboom.

MISCELLANY.

Schr White Swan, at Holmes' Hole, reports:—6th inst., at 4 A. M., was run into by schr Silver Magnet, Watson, from Philadelphia for Boston, carrying away her foretopmast and rigging, fore shrouds on the starboard side rail, bulwarks, etc; seven stanchions were broken, also the anchor-stock and windlass-purchase. The Silver Magnet collided with a schooner in the Sound, and lost her head-gear.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The outer buoys at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., have drifted about a mile to the southward of their proper positions. They will be returned to their places at as early a moment as practicable.
Norfolk, Va., Oct. 3, 1867.

The Can Buoy marking Ohio Ledge, mouth of Warren river, and the Spar Buoy on Long Bed, Providence river, are missing.

The masts of the steamer Scotland, aground on the Outer Middle, were carried away during the gale of last Saturday. As the hull is submerged at high water, she will be a dangerous obstruction to vessels going up the bay to New York, particularly during the night.

The wreck of one of the schooners which struck on Romer Shoals in the late gale is now sunk about 500 yards W. SW. from the beacon in mid-channel. Her masts are above water. The range lights for the Swash keep strictly in range carries you a little south of the wreck. GEORGE W. BLUNT,

The Spanish Government has given notice that the Spanish merchant vessel Justa, on her voyage from Macao to Havana, discovered a patch of shoal ground about five leagues to the southward of the Cape of Good Hope.

The shoal bank, on which several casts of the lead were taken during a calm, had from 15½ to 13 fathoms, rocky bottom; from the latter depth the water suddenly deepened, and no bottom could be found.

At the time of the first sounding, in 15½ fathoms, the Cape of Good Hope Lighthouse bore E. by N., magnetic (N. 49 degrees E., true), and the assumed distance from the Cape was fifteen miles.

This bearing and distance would place the bank in lat. 34 31½ S., lon. 18 15½ E. of Greenwich.

It is intended to examine this reported bank, the result of which will be communicated,

By command of their lordships.
GEO. HENRY RICHARDS, Hydrographer.
Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, Sept. 4, 1867.

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'
HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS

Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success—simple, prompt, efficient, and reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them: so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

No.		Cents.
1.	Cures FEVERS, Congestion, Inflammations	25
2.	" WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	" CRYING COLIC, or Teething of Infants	25
4.	" DIARRHŒA of Children or Adults	25
5.	" DYSENTERY, Griping, Bilious Colic	25
6.	" CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomiting	25
7.	" COUGHS, Colds, Bronchitis	25
8.	" NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	" HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	" DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	" SUPPRESSED or Painful Periods	25
12.	" WHITES, too profuse Periods	25
13.	" CROUP, Cough, difficult Breathing	25
14.	" SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	" RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	" FEVER AND AGUE, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17.	" PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	" OPHTHALMY, and Sore or Weak Eyes	50
19.	" CATARRH, Acute or Chronic, Influenza	50
20.	" WHOOPING COUGH, Violent Coughs	50
21.	" ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing	50
22.	" EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	" SCROFULA, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	" GENERAL DEBILITY, Physical Weakness	50
25.	" DROPSY, and scanty Secretions	50
26.	" SEA SICKNESS, Sickness from riding	50
27.	" KIDNEY DISEASE, Gravel	50
28.	" NERVOUS DEBILITY, SEMINAL EMISSIONS, Involuntary Discharges	1 00
29.	" SORE MOUTH, Canker	50
30.	" URINARY WEAKNESS, Wetting Bed	50
31.	" PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms	50
32.	" SUFFERING at Change of Life	1 00
33.	" EPILEPSY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	" DIPHTHERIA, Ulcerated Sore Throat	50

FAMILY CASES

Of 25 large Vials, Morocco Case, containing a Specific for every ordinary disease a family is subject to, and a book of directions $10 00
Smaller Family and Travelling Cases, with 20 to 28 Vials, from $5 to $8
Specifics for all Private Diseases, both for Curing and for Preventive Treatment, in Vials and Pocket Cases $2 to $5

These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge, on receipt of the price.

Address HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINE COMPANY, Office and Depot, No. 562 BROADWAY, New York.

Dr. Humphreys is consulted daily at his Office, personally or by letter, as above, for all forms of disease. b 10 8 2m

ROOFS, WALLS, DECKS, ETC.—AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT COMPANY, Office No 540 N. THIRD street. For preventing all roofs from leaks, to keep walls free from dampness, and decks, tanks, cisterns, and joints of every kind tight, and bottoms of ships, etc., from worms, ends of posts that go into the earth sound, and materials generally from corroding and decay, this Paint stands unequalled. For sale in cans or casks, ready for use at all times, and suited to all climates.

JOSEPH LEEDS.
10 2 1m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 18 STATE STREET, NEW YORK, Oct. 4, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York city, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of October, 1867, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., to be continued from day to day, the following articles of Army Clothing and Equipage:—

21,621 Woollen blankets,	58,548 Stable frocks,
7,211 Rubber do.	244,632 C. F. drawers,
5,856 Do. Ponchos.	7,664 Domet do.
68,405 Pegged Bootees, pairs,	15,490 Trowsers, horse.
83,125 Hand-sewed Bootees, pairs,	107,131 Forage caps.
26,280 Hand-sewed Boots, pairs,	22,274 Unif. hats, untrimmed.
21,835 Pegged Boots, pairs	71,396 Do. Inft., trimm'd.
22,064 Great Coats, horse.	3,978 Do. Cav., trimm'd.
109,992 Do. do. foot.	995 Do. Art., trimm'd.
25,418 Grey Flannel shirts,	184,436 Great Coat straps.
69,919 Linen shirts.	18,468 Jackets, cav., privates.
134 Unif. coats, Art. Musicians.	8,285 Unif. coats, Inft., do.
824 Jackets, cav. do.	2,869 Do. do. Art. do.
262 Unif. coats, Engineers.	277,413 Hat cords, Inft.
26 do. do. Ordnance.	400 do. Hospital Stewards.
316 do. do. Art. Music	141 Eagles for Lt. Art. caps.
981 do. do. Inft. do.	8 Tompions, do. do.
10,000 Mosquito bars.	227,112 Hat Eagles,
226,325 Pumpaseke.	7,426 do. castles.
3,999 do. straps, sets.	4,032 Shell and flames.
109,261 Haversacks, painted.	50,815 Crossed sabres.
236 do. unpainted.	42,668 do. cannon.
262,511 Canteens.	277,118 Hat bugles.
4,235 Cotton overalls.	39,797 do. cords, Cavalry.
1,484,434 Hat Numbers.	80,197 do. do. Artillery.
19,979 do. Feathers.	1,232,804 do. letters.
1,422 Do. Bugles, Non. Reg.	58 do. Cord and Tassels,
1,060 Brass Scales, N. G. S., pairs.	439 Hosp. Stewards Cap Wreaths.
4,790½ Brass scales, Sergeants, pairs,	23 Knit Drawers.
100 Scale Buttons, bra.	109 Unif. Coats, Inft., Boys.
424 Hosp. Stewards Letters U.	423 Trowsers, foot, B's.
427 Hosp. Stewards Letters S.	108 Pairs Bootees, do.
3,542 Scale Girders, pairs.	100 Shirts, Flannel, do.
4,517 Cap Covers.	759 Grey Blue Great Coats foot.
2,263 Files.	74 Trowsers, foot.
362 Rings for Lt. Art. Caps, pairs.	126 Trowsers, foot, Grey Blue.
21 Red Hair Plumes.	12 Talmas and Hoods
15,003 Pickaxes.	150 Unif. Coats, Art., Kersey.
16,825 do. handles	14 Turbans, Zouave.
16,536 Axes, felling.	963 Wall Tent Poles, sets.
16,669 do. handles.	15,898 Common do. do.
16,616 do. slings.	10,747 Hospital Tent Pins, large.
39,597 Hatchets,	13,598 Do. do., small.
24,999 do. handles.	578,043 Common do.
19,542 do. slings.	3,327 Wall do., large.
9,666 Spades.	2,693 Stoves for Sibley Tents.
1,441 Shovels.	108 Stoves for Sibley Tents and Pipe.
5,546 Stove-Pipe, pieces of	37,216 prs. Chevrons.
2 Camp Color Staffs.	691,649½ yds. Worsted Lace.
35 Canteen Straps.	5 Hat Cords, Ord'ce.
66,308 Mess Pans.	48,376 Leather N'k Stks.
16,694 Camp Kettles.	55,932 Scales, Corp'ls and Privates, prs.
2 Sibley Tents.	51 Iron Pots,
47 Wall Tent Flies.	1,310 Machine Sewed bootees, prs.
3 Marquee Tents.	
426 Hospital Tent Poles, sets.	

Also, a quantity of irregular and damaged clothing and equipage. Samples of all can be seen at the depot for ten days prior to the sale, and catalogues will be furnished on application at this office, or at the depot, No. 400 Washington street.

Terms cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and the balance before the goods are taken from the depots. The goods must be removed from the depot within ten days from date of sale, under forfeiture of purchase and the ten per cent. deposited. By order of the Quartermaster-General,

C. G. SAWTELLE,
Bt. Brig.-Gen. and Q'm'r U. S. A. in charge of Depot A. C. and E. 10 4 14t

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE QUARTERMASTER STORES

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., October 4, 1867.

By direction of the Quartermaster-General, a large lot of Quartermaster Stores, rated as unserviceable, will be sold at auction, at Lincoln Depot, under the supervision of Brevet Colonel Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., commencing on MONDAY, October 14, at 10 A.M., consisting in part of—

72 Chopping Axes and handles.	45 Anvils.
516 Blankets.	113 Brace Bits.
15,000 Carriage Bolts, (1402 lbs.)	144 Mule Bits,
5,000 Tire Bolts.	292 Riding Bridle Bits.
215 Ball Buckets.	1,186 Wagon Bridles.
352 Gum do.	153 Ambulance Bridles.
2,102 Breast Chains.	414 Office Chairs.
4,280 Halter do.	3,656 H. & M. Collars.
1,337 Trace do.	1,046 Wagon Covers.
111 Hay Forks.	90 Office Desks.
176 sets Lead Mule Harness.	939 Handsaw Files.
84 sets Wheel Mule Harness.	982 assorted Files.
655 feet large fire Hose.	706 Head Halters and Straps.
589 feet leather Hose.	300 lbs. Sheet Iron.
392 feet small water do.	494 yards Cocoa Matting.
100 Picks.	300 joints Stove Pipe.
1,774 lbs. Manilla Rope.	600 Breeching Rings.
50 Cross Cut Saws.	60 Mortising Saddles.
134 Shovels.	40 Wagon Saddles.
1 Iron Safe.	16,966 lbs. Grain Sacks.
	637 lbs. Sheet Zinc.

And a large lot of other articles.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds.

Purchases must be removed within ten days.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Brigadier-Gen. U. S. Army.

10 5 7t

SALE OF WAGONS (SPRING AND EXPRESS), LIGHT HARNESS, HORSES AND MULES.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at HANOVER STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 15, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., a number of Light and Heavy Express and Spring Wagons, together with a set of Light Harness for the same. Also, at the same time, a number of Horses and Mules.

The Horses, Mules, Wagons, and Harness can be examined daily at the Hanover street wharf from 7 A. M. to 4 P. M.

The articles to be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.

Terms Cash, in Government funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
10 9 5t Brevet Colonel A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

INTERNAL REVENUE

REVENUE STAMPS

FOR SALE AT THE

PRINCIPAL AGENCY,

NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.

Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.

Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

7 29 1f JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 132, SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 810mwf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of CHARLES F. ISEMINGER, Executor of the last will and testament of CHRISTOPHER SIMON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of October, inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 118 S. SIXTH Street (second story), in the City of Philadelphia. EGBERT K. NICHOLS,
10 4 fmw5t Auditor.

GEORGE PLOWMAN,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER

REMOVED

To No. 134 DOCK Street,

1 1½ PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails.

CITY OF NEW YORK	Wednesday, October 9
CITY OF BOSTON	Saturday, October 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday, October 19
CITY OF LONDON	Saturday, October 26
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Wednesday, October 30

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	40
To London	105	To London	45
To Paris	115	To Paris	49

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin $100; Steerage, $35. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

8 7f

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Tuesday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES (Holmes, Master), will sail for Havana on TUESDAY MORNING, October 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana $50 currency.

No freight received after Saturday.

For Freight or Passage apply to

THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
9 1 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

JUNIATA 1215 tons, Captain P. P. Hoxie.
STAR OF THE UNION, 1069 tons, Capt. T. N. Cooksey.

The JUNIATA will leave for New Orleans on Saturday, October 19, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18, South Wharves.

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port October 19.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1½ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West, via Norfolk, Peters burg, South-Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 800 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship TONAWANDA will leave for the above port on Saturday, October 12, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Through passage tickets sold, and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. 4 1½

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE.

FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 812 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Thursday, October 17, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 South Wharves.

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
CHAS. E. DILKES, Freight Agent,
4 1½ No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to

TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY
11 Or to THOS. T. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.
J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 61

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages etc. etc.

For further information apply to

JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street. Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 1 1f

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to

WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1½ No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1½ DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romance of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 2 1f PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
10 fmw No. 913 S. FRONT Street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.

For a short time only, commencing on
TUESDAY EVENING, October 15,
and every night after until further notice, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2½ o'clock. The wonder and marvel of the age. Magnificent and Divine. The
APOCALYPSE
The Book of Revelation unsealed.
THE VISIONS OF ST. JOHN PRESENTED TO VIEW.
From designs by the celebrated French artist, Gustave Dore, and the most eminent artists in this country and Europe. Fifty splendid designs, representing what St. John saw when a door in Heaven was opened, as described by him in the Book of Revelation, commencing with the Vision of the Seven Golden Candlesticks, and ending with the visions of the
DAY OF JUDGMENT,
THE RIGHTEOUS ASCENDING TO HEAVEN.
The wicked descending into
THE BOTTOMLESS PIT.
VIEWS OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, THE FUTURE HOME OF THE CHRISTIAN—A STREET IN THE NEW JERUSALEM—THE RIVER OF LIFE AND TREE OF LIFE—GOLDEN PAVEMENTS—MAGNIFICENT PALACES, WITH JEWELED COLUMNS AND GILDED DOMES, THE WHOLE FORMING A SCENE OF
UNPARALLELED BEAUTY,
it seeming to the beholder one perfect blaze of glory.

NOTICE.—These representations, which have filled the largest halls in all the cities of this country with the most refined and intelligent in the community, were placed before the public by the request of the most eminent divines of ALL DENOMINATIONS. They have been produced upon a scale of Magnificence and Splendor never before attempted, at a cost of over FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1867.

We Have Met the Enemy and We are Theirs.

YESTERDAY the civic battle for the year was fought in Pennsylvania, and resulted in a very discouraging defeat for the Republican party. It is foolish to disguise the fact that we have been badly beaten. We were prepared for a heavy loss; we thought that the errors of our political managers could not fail to cause a large decrease in our vote; but we freely confess that we did not anticipate the astonishing figures revealed to us by the count this morning. It seems that we have lost Philadelphia by a majority of nearly 3000 on the vote for Supreme Judge; and we will not deceive our friends by concealing the fact that in all human probability we have lost the State. Sufficient returns have not yet been received to approximate towards the majority, but enough has reached us to render the result certain, unless some of the counties not heard from should show large Republican gains—a result which, from present indications, we have no right whatever to anticipate.

So far as the actual loss resulting from the defeat is concerned, there is really no great cause for regret. Judge Sharswood takes the place of Judge Woodward and Judge Ludlow is retained, so that there is really no gain for the Democracy; it merely held its own. The political complexion of the Courts is not altered, nor do we deem the purity of our Judiciary corrupted in the least by the result. It is only so far as the moral influence of our defeat extends that we see cause for regret, and, looking at it in the light of its effect in Washington, we cannot but deem it a national calamity. By it Andrew Johnson will be encouraged to an extent which we can hardly appreciate. He will naturally, and not unreasonably, read in it an endorsement of his policy, and under the cover of such an endorsement we should not be surprised to see the defeat of the Congressional plan of reconstruction, and it may be that personal violence will be offered to Congress itself. We are prepared for such an announcement. Even in the midst of condemnation from the North, Mr. Johnson has shown his reckless disposition to defy the will of the people; but now, when he is seemingly endorsed, he will probably attempt extreme measures which he never before dared to seriously contemplate. Viewed in this light, the defeat of the Republican party in Pennsylvania is a calamity which will be regretted by all right-minded citizens. All property-holders, whatever may be their politics, are alike interested in maintaining peace, and the inducement now held out to Mr Johnson to dare yet bolder things, if accepted, will involve in a common ruin Democrats as well as Republicans, for the carrying out of the pet scheme. For the Democratic leaders against the two Houses of Congress means nothing less than war. While Mr. Johnson may justly think Pennsylvania has endorsed him with her voice, and while she seems really to have done so, yet there can be no possible doubt but that she is opposed to him at heart. When saying she sides with him, she does not mean what she says. She belies her own mind in uttering such an assertion. Our great Commonwealth is to-day as earnestly opposed to Mr. Johnson as she ever was, and if the future calls for her to show it by her deeds, she would be as true as she has ever been in the past.

Why, then, is the natural inquiry, has she gone in favor of the Democracy? If she is opposed to that party, why has she given it her commendation? We reply that the Republican leaders and office-holders have been guilty of a suicidal madness in their course.

We refused the claims of gallant soldiers who were entitled to the highest places of power at our hands, and thereby produced a widespread dissatisfaction, which was only natural, in the hearts of the loyal soldier-loving masses of the Republican party.

They have allowed side issues to come into our platform, and have violated the traditions of our party by bringing in local matters, moral and temperance questions, which had no business in the midst of a political contest. The party leaders had no right to endanger the safety of our country even in a laudable desire to improve public morals. The safety of the nation was of far too precious value to be risked for individual improvement. To the Democrats we have nothing to say except that we congratulate them on the new sensation of being on the winning side. But not to dampen their aspirations, we would recall the fact that precisely the same fight and same result occurred in 1862. The opposition carried the State and the city, and we met our Democratic friends with their beaming faces, prophesying the end of the Republican party had come. But next year the defeat was reversed, and by avoiding errors we have won for four year since. So it will be to-day. Next year the defeat will be changed into a victory so grand as to wipe out all remembrance of to-day's discomfiture.

While, however, we can give this much congratulation to the Democrats, we can only say that on the head of those Republicans who deserted the ticket for personal reasons rests the responsibility of our defeat, and say to those gentlemen who arrogate to themselves the right to dictate to the Republican party, who, while they called themselves Republicans, stabbed our candidates in the most vital part, that as they have dealt with the party to-day so will the party deal with them in the future. It is at their door a great portion of our defeat lies, and to their accountability they will be held.

We are, of course, discouraged, fellow Republicans, by the result, but we do not feel one pang of despair. We have met with a check which, as it was so unexpected by many and so unaccustomed to us all, causes a despondency which is equivalent to a real loss. *The great principles which lie at the foundation of the Republican party are founded on the immortal doctrine of right. Temporary reverses cannot alter them. In defeat, as in victory, they remain the same, and they must ultimately prevail.* With a confidence which no defeat can shake, that our principles are just, we must bear with equanimity our passing reverses. The only effect of the lesson of yesterday must be to teach us to heal all party dissensions, exercise renewed energy on every hand, and make us set out for the campaign of 1868 with a fixed determination to conquer. It must stimulate us to greater efforts. There is no cause for despair. Let us but arise and work as we ought to work, and the victory is ours. We need reform in our ranks—new men as our managers, energetic working men and thoroughly honest men; and, with a proper exercise of vitality, patriotism, and sound common sense, we will soon make Pennsylvania tell a different tale.

The Associate Judgeship.

HON. JAMES R. LUDLOW is elected Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, over the Hon. M. Russell Thayer, by a majority of about 5400. He runs 2500 ahead of Judge Sharswood. From what we have already said, it is idle to repeat that we sincerely regret the result. In all sincerity we opposed Judge Ludlow. We did all we could to secure his defeat. But journalists, opposed by defection in the ranks, cannot do everything; and the high personal popularity of Judge Ludlow has been able to withstand his political record, and that he has such a majority as he has, against such a competitor, is the highest honor ever paid in our city to any candidate of any party. We therefore congratulate the Judge on his success, saying with "Brabantio":—

"I here do give thee that with all my heart
Which, but thou hast already, with all my heart
I would keep from thee."

Mr. Thayer's defeat is not due to any lack of personal qualification for the post for which he was nominated. He is a highly able, patriotic, and conscientious lawyer, and one whom we do not doubt, under any other circumstances, would have received a large majority of the votes of our city. That he is so universally respected and has got defeated is but another proof of the personal popularity of his opponent. While denouncing the political record of Judge Ludlow throughout all the campaign, and while we denounce it now as strongly as ever, yet we have never denied to him high qualities as a man; and now that the fight is over and we are the defeated party, and when no evil can result from speaking our mind most freely, we desire to render to Judge Ludlow that high tribute for personal worth, official purity, and legal learning which is most eminently due. While deeply regretting the success of any Democrat, we can only say that if a Democrat was to be on the Bench, there is none who is less likely to deal wrongly than the Hon. James R. Ludlow.

Refusal of the New York Democracy to Endorse Mr. Johnson.

It is a very significant fact that the Democratic party of New York, at its late Convention in Albany, refused to pass any resolutions endorsing the administration of Mr. Johnson: and that the leading Democratic organs of that State are bold and outspoken in denunciation of many of his acts, seeking, in fact, to make capital for their party by opposing them. It shows that not only has Mr. Johnson lost the support of the entire body of the Republicans, but he has failed to gain the endorsement and support of the Democracy. His administration has become so unpopular that nobody desires to be held responsible for it. The Democrats are ready to use him, as far as he can be made serviceable against the Republicans, but they are not willing to assume any responsibility for him or his acts. Indeed, we are witnessing the very singular spectacle in this country of an Administration repudiated by both political parties, and utterly without support among the masses of the people.

If Mr. Johnson's past course has so far alienated from him the masses of the people, he can certainly find but little encouragement for entering upon those revolutionary and treasonable proceedings which have been urged upon him by the extremists who seem to have his ear. Not only would he find arrayed against him, in such an event, the entire body of the Republicans, but the masses of all parties.

A Winter Campaign Against the Indians.

NOTWITHSTANDING all that has been done by the Government in the way of appointing Commissioners, holding conferences, and putting forth other efforts to make peace with the Indians of the Plains, it seems more than probable that no lasting settlement can be effected with them. They demand, unconditionally, that two great routes through the interior, viz., the Powder River route to Montana, and the Smoky Hill route, along which the Union Pacific Railroad, E. D., is now being built, shall be abandoned. This, of course, cannot be conceded. In addition, they are unwilling to be located on reservations, a policy which is deemed essential to any permanent settlement of the Indian question. Judge Kinney reports that they will not submit to this except after having been defeated in war. At present they are elated over the successes they have achieved in their conflicts with the whites, and are in no condition of mind to make terms.

If, then, we are booked for a serious war with these savages, it seems in the highest degree important that a vigorous winter campaign should be waged against them. They are nomadic tribes, without villages, farms, or places of fixed abode. They depend for subsistence almost exclusively upon the chase. During the winter their horses and ponies become poor and weak from the want of sufficient food, so that at that season of the year the Indians are comparatively powerless and defenseless. Then is the time to attack them, for they cannot escape. In the summer their horses subsist upon the growing grass, and they can move from place to place with rapidity and impunity. To-day they are here, and to-morrow fifty miles away. But in the winter they cannot do this; they must then remain in their winter quarters, or their horses will starve. They cannot then cope with our cavalry. They must stand and make a fight, under circumstances in which they are no match for regular soldiers. The extension of the two lines of the Pacific Railway is already such as to afford unusual facilities for carrying on a winter campaign against the Indians. Supplies can now be carried by rail to the very heart of the Indian country, and within easy striking distance of those streams and valleys which mark the limits of their winter quarters. It is every way desirable, therefore, if we must have war with the savages, that we should improve the most favorable opportunity of striking them a telling blow. In the summer they elude us with their swift ponies and their ability to roam anywhere over the country and find subsistence. In the winter they can be brought to stand and must fight.

The Revolution in Rome.

THE events of the past few days in Italy have been of great interest and importance. First came the attempted movement upon Rome by Garibaldi, which was promptly checked by the Italian Government, Garibaldi himself being arrested and held in durance. Notwithstanding this action was entirely in accordance with the treaty stipulations existing between France and Italy, the affair caused great excitement throughout all Italy, attended by popular demonstrations of a more or less violent character. This was speedily followed by an insurrection in the Papal States themselves, which at the latest accounts was gaining strength with great rapidity, the insurrectionary forces having obtained successes in two instances over the Papal troops, and being daily reinforced by volunteers from all parts of Italy. The Italian Government, alarmed by the threatening aspect of affairs among its own people, had asked to be relieved of the obligations imposed by its treaties, and the Prussian Government was understood to favor the plan. This showed that the movement had become too formidable for the Government of King Victor Emanuel to resist, and that he was seeking to fortify himself against French intervention. To-day the news is that the affair has been finally settled on the basis of an Italian occupation of Rome until the death of the present Pope, when the temporal power of the Popes is to cease. Whether this is an arrangement between Victor Emanuel and the Pope, as sole contracting powers, or whether it has also the sanction of France, does not appear. Probably the emergency was so great that something had to be done upon the instant to prevent Rome from falling into the hands of the revolutionists. Whether even this arrangement will serve to calm the storm remains to be seen. It is probable, however, that we have seen the last of the temporal power of the Pope. He may remain nominally a ruler for a few years more, but really Rome becomes the Capital of Italy from the moment it is occupied by the troops of Victor Emanuel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE.—FORTY-THIRD SESSION OF LECTURES.—The General Introductory will be delivered on MONDAY EVENING next, October 14, at 7½ P. M., by Professor GROSS. The regular lectures will begin the day after, at 10 A. M. 10 9 9t

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, Oct 5, 1867.
The Stockholders of this Company are requested to call at the office as soon as possible, and obtain a copy of a circular extending to them the privilege of subscribing, upon certain terms, to the new loan about to be issued, and also containing important general information. SOLOMON SHEPHERD,
10 7 6t Treasurer.

A LADY OF UNDOUBTED CHEMICAL skill has recently perfected CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores grey hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, strength, and growth to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair-dressing. Sold by all druggists, fashionable hair-dressers, and dealers in fancy goods. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. 10 10s4m
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D., New York.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

A GRAND SUNDAY SCHOOL JUBILEE, in aid of the HOME FOR THE AGED AND INFIRM OF THE M. E. CHURCH, will be held at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC, On SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, at 8 o'clock. Price of Admission, 50 cts. Reserved Seats, 75 cts. Nearly one thousand children will take part in the exercises, under the training and direction of Professor William G. Fischer.
The interest of the occasion will be further enhanced by the presence of the members of the Board of Bishops of the M. E. Church, General Grant, and other distinguished men of the country.
About eighteen hundred seats were secured by the various M. E. Sunday Schools of our city immediately on the issue of tickets, so that the managers have but few reserves to offer the public. Tickets can be procured at the Methodist Episcopal Book store, No. 1018 Arch street. 10 8

JOHN B. GOUGH,
AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
Under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 9,
Subject—"Eloquence and Orators."
THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 10,
Subject—"Fact and Fiction."
Admission, 50 cents; no extra charge for reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at Ashmead's, No. 724 Chesnut street, and at the door of the Hall on the evening of the Lectures. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture begins at quarter before 8. 10 8 2t

TWELFTH QUARTERLY REPORT of the GIRARD NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, October 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts	$2,574,795 88	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation	700,000 00	
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure deposits	100,000 00	$3,374,795 88
Due by National Banks	292 741 64	
Due by other Banks	66,108 79	358,850 39
Legal-tender Notes	892,867 44	
National Bank Notes	9,815 00	
State do.	97 00	
Specie	11,015 06	
Exchanges for Clearing House	404,223 53	
Cash Items	19,083 32	1,338,981 19
		$5,072,627 46

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,000,000 00	
Surplus Fund	350,000 00	
Discount and Interest, profit and loss, less expenses	159,437 29	$1,509,437 29
Individual Deposits	2,759,780 54	
U. S. Deposits	93,818 33	
Due to National Banks	65,876 44	
Due to other Banks	23,424 08	
Unpaid Dividends	3,660 20	
Circulation	500,830 40	3,363,190 17
		$5,072,627 46

10 W. L. SCHAEFFER, Cashier.

SIXTH QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, PHILADELPHIA, Oct, 7, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Notes and Bills Discounted	$1,159,659 10	
U. S. Bonds deposited with Treasurer of the United States	500,000 00	
Real Estate (productive)	131,057 24	$1,770,716 34
Legal-tender Notes and Specie	$ 387,167 00	
National Bank Notes	21,961 00	
Fractional Currency and Stamps	13,836 91	
Premiums	29,312 46	
Due from other Banks	260,263 11	612,960 48
Expenses and Taxes		16,795 96
Total		$2,400,018 78

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, full paid	$1,000,000 00
Circulation	417,500 00
Deposits	936,116 06
Profits	44,402 72
Total	$2,400,018 78

I, Joseph P. Mumford, Cashier of the National Bank of the Republic, of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
10 8 w1m6t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

M SHOEMAKER & CO.
WILL OPEN PARIS AND LONDON
CHILDREN'S MILLINERY AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10,
10 9 2t4p AT NO. 1024 CHESNUT STREET.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Office, 314 South Delaware avenue.
PHILADELPHIA, October 8, 1867.
SUBSCRIPTIONS TO YELLOW FEVER FUND.

J. F. M. & Co	$25 00
Wm. Chaplin	10 00
Previously acknowledged	6106 50
	6141 50

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
10 Phila. and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6mnw

SKIN DISEASES!
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "GO
Have You Tetter? "GO
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "GO
Have you Scald Head? "GO
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "GO
Have You any Skin Diseases? "GO
"USE SWAYNE'S OINTMENT." "GO
A Speedy Cure Guaranteed. "GO
Swayne's Ointment "GO
Is warranted a quick and sure cure. It allays all itching at once; is purely vegetable; can be used on the most tender infant. Cures Itch in from 12 to 48 hours.
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itch! Itch! Itch!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Tetter!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Salt Rheum
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Itching Piles!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Scald Head!
Swayne's Ointment } Cures Barber's Itch!
Swayne's Ointment }
Mayor McMichael's Confidential Clerk,
J. HUTCHINSON KAY,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.
Was cured of a very obstinate Eruptive Disease on the face, which had baffled the skill of our most eminent physicians, tried a great many remedies, finally procured
"DR. SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING OINTMENT,"
Which made a perfect cure. Skeptics, call and see him, and he will willingly relate what "SWAYNE'S OINTMENT" has done for him. 12 2 mwf6t
Sold by the leading Druggists, and at Dr. Swayne's Principal Office No. 330 N. Sixth street, above Vine.

THE "EVENING TELEGRAPH" MAY always be found at the Cigar and Periodical Store No. 241 S. FIFTEENTH Street, just below Locust. 9 28 1m

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.
THE LONGEST ESTABLISHED AND BEST ORGANIZED COMMERCIAL COLLEGE IN THE CITY.
PRACTICAL BOOK-KEEPING, in all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, COMMERCIAL LAW, BUSINESS FORMS, ETC.
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.
Students received at any time, and instructed at such hours as may best suit their convenience. Catalogues furnished gratis on application.
The CRITTENDEN COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC AND BUSINESS MANUAL for sale at the College.
Price, $1 25. 10 2 wsmlm

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 207 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 18 3m 16

PIANOS.
THE WEBER PIANO
Is pronounced by the First Musicians in the country
THE BEST PIANO MANUFACTURED,
For Immense Power, Sweetness, Brilliancy, and Equality of Tone, Elasticity of Touch, and Durability.
Sheninger Co. New Patent Expression Tremolo
ORGANS AND MELODEONS.
A GREAT INVENTION.
J. A. GETZE,
9 26 1m5p NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET.

J. E. GOULD
HAS REMOVED
HIS STOCK OF
Steck & Co.'s, and Haines Bro.'s Pianos,
AND
Mason & Hamlin's Cabinet Organs,
TO HIS NEW AND ELEGANT STORE,
No. 923 CHESNUT STREET,
10 2 6t North Side, above Ninth.

WET GOODS.
E. R. LEE
CLOSING OUT
WET BLANKETS,
WET HOOP SKIRTS,
NOTIONS, ETC.
HANDSOME DRESS GOODS
E. R. LEE,
No. 43 North EIGHTH Street,
10 PHILADELPHIA

EDWIN HALL & CO.,
No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
WILL BE PREPARED TO-MORROW TO SHOW THEIR CUSTOMERS THEIR
NEW STYLES OF CLOAKS
FOR THIS 10 9 2trp
FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

HOT-CAST PORCELAIN.
THE AMERICAN HOT-CAST PORCELAIN COMPANY
HAVING REMOVED TO THEIR
RICHMOND WORKS,
CORNER OF YORK AVENUE AND GAUL STREET, PHILADELPHIA:
Are prepared to execute orders in their beautiful new
HOT-CAST PORCELAIN,
FOR DRUGGISTS, PERFUMERS, LAMP DEALERS, GAS FITTERS, and all who have heretofore been using articles made from what is known as White Opaque Glass, at one-third discount from the prices charged for White Opaque Glass and Porcelain.
Samples may be seen, and orders will be received at the office of the Company,
FRANKLIN INSTITUTE,
No. 15 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARLES M. PREVOST, President.
DAVID L. DODGE,
10 9 6trp Secretary and Treasurer.

"NEW MOURNING STORE,"
No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,
"GIRARD ROW."
9 18 wfm 24t A. MYERS.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS at the MUSICAL FUND HALL every SATURDAY, at 11½ A. M. Tickets sold at the door, and at all principal Music Stores. Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street, or at R. WILLIG'S Music Store, No. 1021 CHESNUT Street. 10 9 3m

[CARD.]
MESSRS. BAILEY & CO.
Have the pleasure of announcing that they have leased the Eastern Galleries of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and will open on October 20, for Exhibition and Private Sale, the finest collection of OIL PAINTINGS they have ever imported, comprising choicest selections from the easels of most distinguished artists:—

O. ACHENBACH,	STEFFECK,
LEU,	ERDMAN,
C. BECKER,	VAUTIER,
C. HUBNER,	HOGUET,
KRAUS,	KAUPP,
SALENTIN,	BRAITH,
AMBERG,	MILLNES,
O. MEYER,	ZIMMERMAN,
MEYER VON BREMEN,	ALBT,
HIDDEMAN,	MARTIN,
KAUFFMAN,	BETHKE,
O. BECKER,	MEIXNER,
BORKMAN,	BRANDT,
GUTENBOCK,	STEFFAN,
A. ACHENBACH,	REINIORR,
VERBECKHOVEN,	HARTMAN,
DIAZ,	ZAHN,
ADAM,	SCHLESINGER,
W. MEYERHEIM,	GEBLER,
H. MEYERHEIM,	EBERT,
KLOMBECK,	And others.

In submitting this collection to public criticism, they refer with confidence to their former importations, as some guarantee of excellence, and can add their assurance that this Gallery will contain more Gems of Art than any of their previous Exhibitions.
810 CHESNUT Street.
10 2 wsm Philadelphia, October 1867.

CUTLERY.
PEARL,
IVORY,
RUBBER HANDLE
KNIVES,
STEEL AND PLATED BLADES.
SETS OF CUTLERY IN ROSEWOOD CASES, AT MODERATE PRICES.
A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM AT
CLARK & BIDDLE'S,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
9 18 wfmsm PHILADELPHIA.

RHEUMATISM
RHEUMATISM.
Positively a Certain Cure.
NO QUACK MEDICINE.
NO IODIDE, POTASSA, COLCHICUM, OR MERCURY.
DR. J. P. FITLER'S
GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY,
FOR RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA.
USED INWARDLY. USED INWARDLY.
A legal guarantee given, stating exact quantity warranted to cure, or money refunded.
The only permanent Rheumatic Cure prepared by a regular physician in America. It is warranted not injurious.
Best Philadelphia physicians prescribe it, and cured by it. Among them Dr Walton, No. 154 North Seventh street.
Best lawyers and judges cured by it. Among them Hon. Judge Lee, Camden, opposite Philadelphia.
An Alderman of the city cured by it—His Honor Alderman Comly, Twenty-third Ward.
And thousands of certificates endorse its curative power, and its discovery was truly a modern miracle.
Prepared by Dr. FITLER, one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians. Principal Office
No. 29 South FOURTH St.,
BETWEEN MARKET AND CHESNUT.
Advice and consultations free of charge, daily. All orders and inquiries by mail answered. 6 29 mwf 6mp

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company,
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, October 4, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$187 92	taking in exchange	U. S. 6s of 1881,	
$202 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862,
$163 42	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864,
$167 92	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865,
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$154 17	do.	do.	5-20s of '67,
$80 42	do.	do.	5 ⅌ cent, 10-40s,
$163 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue,
$157 87	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
10 1 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,
RECEIVING DAILY,

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,
NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING,

MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',
MEN'S, YOUTHS' AND BOYS',

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 618 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALL LOVERS OF FINE ARTS should examine the rare and magnificent steel-plate engravings given with each share of stock sold in aid of the Riverside Institute. $300,000 worth of presents will also be distributed, each share guaranteeing one present.

INVISIBLE POISONS.—The Medicis and the Borgias fortified their systems with powerful antidotes against the subtle poisons with which they used to destroy their enemies, and which they feared might one day be employed against themselves. There are *invisible poisons* almost as deadly, against which few of us think of taking any precautions. These banes are in the air. When the atmosphere is surcharged with them, as it sometimes is at this season, epidemic fevers ensue. The summer which has just closed has been a most remarkable one. The amount of rain that has fallen has been enormous, and the exhalations from the soil have been, and are, dense and copious almost beyond example. These exhalations exercise a pernicious influence on the vital powers, and predispose the system to disease. Everywhere people are complaining of *universal debility*, lassitude and depression. These symptoms are generally forerunners of an epidemic. Combat them early—before they lapse into something worse, with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, the most effective antidote to malaria that the vegetable kingdom has ever yielded. Its operation is threefold, invigorating, depurative, and anti-bilious. Free from any ingredient that is in the slightest degree deleterious to health, and containing the juices and extracts of the rarest medicinal herbs, it is immeasurably superior, as a *defensive preparation*, to any other tonic, herbal or mineral, at present used in medical practice. A course of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is, humanly speaking, a perfect safeguard against intermittent and remittent fevers.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS OF HOSIERY GOODS.—Messrs. Cook & Brother, No. 53 North Eighth street, claim to be the only firm in Philadelphia keeping *all grades* of Hosiery at *Retail* who import their own goods. They feel assured—

1. That by avoiding the profits and commissions supposed in the ordinary course of trade, they save their customers at least 25 per cent.

2. That they have the quality of their goods under complete control using the best yarns, and employing the best workmen in their manufacture.

3. That, having direct access to European markets, they can keep a more complete stock than if dependent upon purchases made here of foreign goods.

A call from the reader is solicited at their store, No. 53 North Eighth street.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant courriers of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary organs, as well as in Bronchial Complaints, Jayne's Expectorant is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while its Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

HOW TO SAVE DOCTORS' BILLS?—An important question in these high tariff times, but easily answered. Go, or send and get, one of Humphreys' cases of Homoeopathic Specifics. A full case costs but $10, and with it you may prevent or treat successfully nine-tenths of all diseases occurring in your family and save not much of doctors' fees. Sent free, by Humphreys' Homoeopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

THE AMERICAN Combination Buttonhole Oversewing and Sewing Machine Company, are now pushing their business tremendously to keep pace with the demand for their machines. They have brought the quality and finish of their workmanship to great perfection, and can now defy all competition. Salesrooms at the corner of Eleventh and Chesnut.

"THE COUNTRY IS SAFE," and we are glad of it; indeed, we always felt it would be, and in that belief we have laid in a large and beautiful stock of Fall and Winter Clothing for the patrons. Charles Stokes & Co., First-class Ready-made Clothiers, Chesnut street, under the Continental.

OPENING DAY.—ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER TENTH, WE WILL OPEN A SPLENDID STOCK OF LADIES' MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, CAPS, AND FURS. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES—The special attention of the trade is called to the large sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by McClelland & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 503 Market street.

FINE CONFECTIONS.—At George W. Jenkins', No. 1037 Spring Garden street, can be obtained foreign fruits, nuts, almonds, etc., as well as a fine assortment of confections. Jenkins is worthy of a call.

NEW DINING ROOMS.—Brooke & Co. have established, at No. 15 S. Fourth street, a first-class Dining Room and Restaurant for ladies and gentlemen. Good meals, well cooked, served at short notice, throughout the day and evening, at moderate rates.

"THEY CURE!—What Cures? Ayer's Cherry Pectoral for a Cough; Ayer's Pills for a purgative, and Ayer's Sarsaparilla for the complaints that require an alterative medicine.

A BEAUTIFUL Photo-Miniature at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street, only $1. Nothing more appropriate as a gift to a friend. They are perfect gems.

THE "MODEL SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT."—
Surpassed by no other Shirt for
Neatness of Fit on the Breast,
Ease in the Neck, and Comfort on the Shoulder.
McINTIRE & BRO., No. 1035 Chesnut street.

JONES & THACHER, Printers, 510 Minor St.

TREMENDOUS ASSORTMENT
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Tremendous Assortment
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Men's and Boys' Clothing!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
Latest and Best Styles!
WANAMAKER & BROWN.
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL,
THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

DONON—PORTEUS.—At Mount Kirk, Montgomery county, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. H. S. Rodenbaugh, Mr. A. B. DONON to Miss JENNIE S. PORTEUS, both of Great Valley, Chester county.

STANLEY—BENCKERT.—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. J. Sanders Reed, Rector of Gloria Dei Church, JAMES R. STANLEY, of Chicago, and FANNIE, daughter of the late George F. Benckert, of this city.

DIED.

ASHE.—On the 7th instant, Captain WILLIAM J. ASHE, late of the 115th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, aged 45 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1401 Germantown avenue, on Thursday morning at 8½ o'clock.

BOON.—On the 6th instant, after a short illness, HENRY L. BOON, in his 61st year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, William Boon, Whitehall street (first below Spring Garden), near Thirteenth, at 9 o'clock on Thursday morning. To proceed to Germantown Cemetery.

CLENDENON.—On the evening of 16th month, 7, TABITHA A., wife of Joshua Clendenon, in her 49th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, No. 318 N. Seventh street, on Sixth day morning, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

OTT.—On the 5th instant, JOSEPH OTT, son of Mary and the late Jacob Ott, of New Orleans, aged 23 years.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, which will take place on Saturday morning, the 12th instant, from his late residence, in Haverford township, Delaware county, at 9 o'clock, without further notice. Services at St. Dennis' Church. Carriages will leave Mr. Simon Gerhard's office, Thirteenth street, above Chesnut, at 9 o'clock precisely. *

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL INTELLIGENCE SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

ELECTION DAY—BEING IN THE ASCENDANT, THE "UNTERRIFIED" DEMONSTRATE WITH GREAT GLEE.—Election day dawned upon Philadelphia cold and chilly, but with its coming, unusual signs of activity were seen along the various thoroughfares, and increased gatherings crowded about these precinct centres—the polls. It was then too early in the morning to judge by a general inebriation what was the unusual stir, but the vehement electioneering, proposed splitting of tickets, side cancassings, cheers for the Democracy and rounders for republicanism, were demonstrative that Election day had come. The day wore quietly on. At the polls there was a constant busy hum, broken now and then by some dearer kind of music infusing new zeal into delinquent or tardy voters, by patriotic airs. The excitement, though plainly manifest, was orderly; and riotous proceedings, except in some few precincts, were unknown. The adherents of either party, gazing with hopeful eye upon every ballot cast, yet fearing to commit themselves on mere expectations, were mum. This peace and quiet was due in great part to the putting up of the vehement spirits of the "Unterrified" until dusk of evening, when, engaged in some strictly Democratic fuddle, or steeped within and without with liquified tanglefoot, they could roar and tear to their hearts' content.

Indeed, some of these over-zealous constituents of "Andy the First," forgetting in their enthusiasm the lynx-eyed challenger and thieves, perfumed their expectations by casting many conservative ballots; and when arrested, proceeded with great gravity and earnestness to discuss the right of such a proceeding; insisting that the legality of the act consisted in voting straight for the Democracy every time. Others, having gradually arrived at semi-consciousness by being plied with frequent doses of "soda," insisted in thrusting in whole fists full of other straight votes; but were happily prevented. Not until evening, though, did the excitement greatly manifest itself.

From the polls all hastened to the various headquarters of their respective parties, and in anxiety awaited the returns. Here discussions on probabilities, and wise prognostications, not to say various predictions from staid politicians, who, like the Delphic oracle, kept bobbing upon tables, and with their might pronounced what must inevitably be the result, were the order of procedure. As reports came in from all the various wards of the city, favoring either party, its adherents roared with ineffable delight, imbibed freely on the strength of it, and then roared again.

In the midst of the Democracy the "d—d nager" was ostracized; in fact, his presence would have been his certain personal destruction. At one of the gatherings, as a Democratic gain was reported, a rejuiced Virginian southsayer essayed to quiet the turbulent crowd with certain expressions of brotherly kindness and unity of feeling, which, unlike the oil of peace on troubled waters, caused still more excitement.

Fully believing in their ascendancy, the Unterrified took hope, and immediately planned immense processions, redundant with transparencies embellished with Andy as a divinity, and headed by innumerable bands of music, stocked with Roman candles, and strengthened by artillery wherewith to make unrepentant and evil-designing Republicans quake with fear and much trembling. But meagre victory perched so suddenly on the Democratic front that it surprised them with an empty exchequer; and the grand paraphernalia which was to have graced the Democratic ranks resolved itself into one caronade, a blue-light, and a fife.

THE STREETS.

Last evening reminded one forcibly of war times—the difference being that then one sentiment was universal, but here there was division spiced with acrimony—nevertheless there was bustle, and noise, and cheering. From Broad to Third, Chesnut street was thronged with voters. Every corner had its clique, the curb-stones upheld excited disputants, each journal office was a grand cynosure for all eyes and ears, and every bar-room along that thoroughfare was a political wigwam, where the nation's polity and the city's beer were impartially discussed with equal vigor.

Along the main streets as far as the eye could reach blazing bon-fires emitted showers of sparks, that boded evil to surrounding property. These were the grand attractive features of election day, or rather night, to the children, for then it is their incontestable right to filch from stores, cellars, and back yards, tar barrels, and to tear down new-made fences for their individual gratification. During the entire night peaceful citizens were kept awake by rampant shoutings of the Unterrified who were making their way homewards as fast as their shaky legs would carry them.

This morning the excitement remained unabated, and large numbers of citizens gathered at public places and popular resorts to hear the news. The Democracy have become facetious; in fact, they have had a most wonderful turn of mind; they meet you with a graceful dig between the fourth and fifth, and countenance you almost for "Salt River" which they press upon you, deeming it highly necessary that Republicans should seek a more congenial soil. The State House and its precincts are alive with people canvassing the election returns.

THE OVER-ZEALOUS COME TO GRIEF.

The arts and schemes whereby and wherein Democracy could be exalted, and Republicanism abased, were, it is said, many and well-laid. The following persons were taken in custody for casting more than one vote and illegal use of the franchise in support of "My policy:"—

William Davis and Daniel Fitzpatrick, arrested in the Second Ward, were committed by Alderman Tittermary in default of $1000 bail. Joseph Cloutmeir, John Mahan, John Roach, Daniel Shane, Frederick Campbell, John Y. Tool, John Yocum, Freeland Moore, John Smith, and Francis Hanlin, were arrested on the same charge in various precincts, and held to answer.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—The following real estate was offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Mr. James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

Two three-story brick dwellings in F street, below Locust, Eighth Ward. Nos. 2218 and 2221, each 16 by 62 feet	$1400; $1350
Richmond street—The half part, and valuable vacant and mill. Orphans' Court sale	$1200
Nicetown lane—Two valuable tracts of land in the Twenty-fifth Ward, containing 15 acres. They are supposed to contain a large quantity of brick-clay. Executor's sale	$6100
No. 513 S. Front street—A three-story brick tavern stand and lot, 17 by 53½ feet. Orphans' Court sale	$3000
No. 437 Franklin street, below Noble—A three-story frame house, lot 16 by 60 feet	$1175
No. 1161 S. Twelfth street, below Ellsworth—a three-story brick dwelling	$1050
No. 921 Ellsworth street, above Ninth, a three-story brick house, lot 18 by 82 feet	$2175
No. 1235 S. Fifth street—The one-fourth part in a three-story brick house and lot	$100

A BRUTAL OUTRAGE—HOW THE DEMOCRACY CELEBRATED THEIR "VICTORY LAST NIGHT."—Last evening a respectable colored woman took a seat in an Arch street car on its downward trip. When the car reached the corner of Ninth street, where the Democratic headquarters are situated, the Unterrified were in full possession of the news of their victory at the polls, and very jubilant in consequence. Interpreting the voice of the people as sustaining their cherished dogma, which acknowledges the negro as having "no rights which the white man is bound to respect," as soon as the presence of one of the hated race was seen, a great shout was raised and the crowd made a rush for the car. With cries of "Put her out!" "Kill her! kill her!" the inhuman Democratic mob pushe their way into the vehicle, and attempted to drag the unfortunate woman into the street. During the struggle which ensued she received several severe blows upon her person, but through the assistance of the conductor and others in the car, she was finally rescued from their barbarous hands and carried down the street without further molestation. Such are some of the first fruits of the victory which was achieved yesterday by the negro-haters, and only became the friends of the negro thought fit to absent themselves from the polls. This lesson should be taken to heart by the Republicans of Philadelphia.

CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The following is the programme for to-morrow afternoon:—

Symphony No. 5—D major—(by general request), Mozart
Uberall bu—"Thou, ever present" ..... Lachner
Sung by Mr. Jean Louis, accompanied by Corno Obligato, Mr. H. Kneisel, on the violin.
Overture—"William Tell"—(With all the parts as written for original score) ..... Rossini
Solo Violoncello ..... Mr. Albert Sartori
Waltz—"Wiener Chronik"—(Viennese Chronicles), Strauss
First Finale of Lohengrin ..... R. Wagner
Horticultural Hall Quadrille ..... Hoffmann
Fackeltanz—"Flambeau Dance" ..... Meyerbeer

ALDERMEN ELECTED.—We give the following election returns for Aldermen:—

Third Ward—Frank A. Devitt, D.
Fourth Ward—William M. Baldin, D.
Seventh Ward—William B. Ishaw, D.
Ninth Ward—David Beltler, R.
Thirteenth Ward—Charles M. Carpenter, R.
Seventeenth Ward—John T. Devlin, D.
Twenty first Ward—Peter Derin, D.

THE SEWING HOLDER IS ATTACHED TO the edge of a table, and holds on more firmly than harder you pull. It costs much less than a Sewing-Bird, and will be found far more convenient than pinning your work to your frock. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SAUSAGE OR MINCE MEAT MACHINES, which may also be used as Stuffers, are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

STUB'S SAW FILES.—THIS CELEBRATED make of Saw Files in stock. Some mechanics assert that these files will do three times more sharpening than any others. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 23 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, No. 7 S. SIXTH Street. 4 11 6m5p

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Commercial Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Oct. 8—Evening.—Consols for money, 94 5-16; United States Five-twenties, 71½; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie, 45½; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¼.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 8—Evening.—United States Bonds, 74¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 8 — Evening.—The Cotton market closed heavy, under unfavorable trade reports. The sales were 10,000 bales middling uplands, 8⅝d.; middling Orleans, 8¾d.

The market for goods and yarns at Manchester closed heavy and drooping.

Breadstuffs buoyant: Corn has advanced to 44s. 6d.; Wheat has advanced to 15s. 3d. for California; Peas, 47s. 6d.; other articles are without alteration.

Market Reports to Noon To-day

LONDON, Oct. 9—Noon.—Consols for money, 94 5-16; United States Five-twenties, 71⅛; Illinois Central, 77½; Erie Railroad, 43; Atlantic and Great Western, 22¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 9—Noon.—Cotton is quiet and dull; sales to-day will be about 10,000 bales. Prices are unchanged.

Breadstuffs are firm.

The Tea Crop in China.

LONDON, Oct. 9—Noon.—A telegram received from Hong Kong states the export of the new crop of tea, up to the 11th ult., reached 67,000,000 pounds.

An American Schooner Sunk.

The American schooner Eagle has been sunk. No other particulars have been received.

Sailing of the Java.

BOSTON, Oct. 9.—The steamship Java sailed at noon for Liverpool, with 20 passengers for Halifax and 73 for Liverpool.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 9.—Bark—No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand, and small sales are reported at $55 ₰ ton.

Cotton is inactive, with small sales of middlings at 20@22c for upland and New Orleans.

There is a very firm feeling in the flour market, and the tendency of prices is for a higher range. The demand is from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7 50@8 50 for superfine; $9 50@10 50 for old stock and fresh ground extra; $10@12 for Northwestern extra family; $11 50@12 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $13 50@15 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $8 25@8 74. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat were small, and the demand for prime lots were good at full prices; sales of red at $2 10@2 70; and California at $2 25; 1400 bushels good Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1 70. Corn is in moderate request at yesterday's quotations; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at $1 38; and 4000 bushels white mixed at $1 41@1 45. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 70@77c.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... OCTOBER 9.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M. ..... 51 | 11 A. M. ..... 63 | 2 P. M. 69

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Montezuma, Paine, Provincetown, Captain.
Scor L. L. May, Baker, Boston, Blankiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, Boston, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr M. R. Hickman, Calhoun, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, Providence, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, Beverly, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr W. Johns, Street, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Brower, Boston, Van Dusen, Lechman & Co.
Schr Lady Ellen, Soocy, Boston, do.
Schr Stephen Morris, Hewitt, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr E. A. Barstow, Smith, Boston, R. H. Powell.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, Burke, Portsmouth, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, do.
Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, Neponset, Dovey, Balkley & Co.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, Portsmouth, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, Beverly, Hammett & Neill.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig M. C. Rosevelt, Farnsworth, 10 days from Gardiner, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Pressbrey, from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr J. H. Perry, Kelly, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr J. Stroup, Crawford, from Salem.
Schr W. H. Garrison, Morris, from Salem.
Schr Reading RR. No. 34, from Georgetown.
Schr E. A. Bartle, Smith, from Salisbury.
Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, from Fall River.
Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Fall River.
Schr Mary Ella, Thomas, from New York.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Medford.
Schr T. Booz, Somers, from Newport.
Schr W. Johns, Street, from Bridgeford.
Schr S. Morris, Hewitt, from Boston.
Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts from Boston.
Schr Lady Ellen, Soocy, from Boston.
Schr I. H. Wainwright, Brower, from Boston.
Schr L. A. Danenhower, Sheppard, from Boston.
Schr J. T. Price, Young, from Boston.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 7—9 P. M.—Barques Trinity, for Dunkirk; Royal Charlie, for Rotterdam; Eugenia and Somerville, for St. Marys; brigs Mary, for Antwerp; W. H. Parks, for Havana; and Estafana, for Matanzas, all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday.

The following vessels remain at the Breakwater:—Brig C. Matthews, from Vinalhaven; schrs Georgia, from Bangor, both for Philadelphia; Carrie, from Porto Rico; H. Middleton, from Baltimore, both for New York; Southerner, for Boston; W. A. Crocker, A. Tirrell, and Silver Bell, from Philadelphia for Boston.

The ship mentioned as passing in yesterday proves to be the Bombay, from Liverpool for Philadelphia. She is now at anchor.

A ship and two barques are off the Capes, bealing in. Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

L. KNOWLES & CO., NO. 1218 MARKET STREET, RECEIVERS OF CHOICE [10 2 1mrp

FAMILY FLOUR.

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertiliser for all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS, Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia. 24amw2tp

FOR THE INFORMATION OF HOLDERS OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES who may wish to convert them into the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Co.,

We publish below the terms upon which they may now be exchanged at the office of the Agents of the Company in this city,

WM. PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

It will be seen that a handsome profit may be realized by the exchange.

On 5-20s of 1862, a difference of		$234 38 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1864,	do.	$189 32 will be paid.
On 5-20s of 1865,	do.	$189 26 will be paid.
On 5-20s of July '65,	do	$174 38 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$209 32 will be paid.
On 10-40s,	do.	$81 26 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 2d series,	do.	$180 32 will be paid.
On 7-30s, 3d series,	do.	$174 38 will be paid.

(For each thousand exchanged.) [10 1 1mrp

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9.

A Lull in the Election News—A Serenade Postponed, Etc.

The doubt over the result in Pennsylvania, and of the vote on the amendment in Ohio, increases the interest in yesterday's elections. The Republican here are confident of Pennsylvania on the ground of large gains in the northern tier of counties, and the absence of news at the White House increases the fears of the opposition that the victory they rejoiced over last night has turned to ashes. Preparations to serenade the President have been temporarily abandoned.

President Johnson on the Elections—Important Movements on the Tapis, Etc.

Democrats here are wild with excitement over the result of the election in Pennsylvania. Nothing is known definitely as to the result in Pennsylvania, but the large Democratic gains are considered as success enough.

The White House is crowded with people who wish to congratulate the President. A grand serenade to his Excellency is contemplated to-night.

The President is expected to make a speech, defining his new course, and indicating what he intends doing. As soon as the result in Pennsylvania is definitely known, there will be immediate changes in the Cabinet and Departments. It is rumored that Seward, who went to New York last night, will send in his resignation from that point.

Jerry Black has got back, and is with the President to-day.

Mr. Johnson says that the defeat of the negro suffrage amendment in Ohio is the greatest victory of them all, and on it he will shape his new course.

Montgomery County.

NORRISTOWN, Oct. 9.—The Democrats claim 1200 majority in this county for Sharswood.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 9.—The schooner Laura Bridgeman, from Boston for Baltimore, reports experiencing a heavy gale on the 5th inst. Two men, George B. Gilligan, of Boston, and John W. Henry, of Sydney, were lost overboard.

Sailed—Schooner Kate Walker, from Nevassa, with guano, has sailed for Baltimore.

Stocks in New York To-Day.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 5 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows—

United States 1881s, 110¾@110⅞.
United States 5-20s, 1862, 112@112⅛.
United States 5-20s, 1864, 108⅜@108¾.
United States 5-20s, 1865, 109⅛@109¾.
United States 5-20s, new, 1865, 107¼@107⅝.
United States 5-20s, 1867, 107⅛@107⅜.
United States 10-40s, 100¼@100¾.
June and July 7-30s, 105⅞@106.

Market unsettled and irregular, in consequence of the election news from Pennsylvania.

Latest New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Oct 9.—Cotton dull at 20c. Flour firm and advanced 10@15c.; 1500 barrels sold; State $9@11 40, Ohio, $10 80@14; Western, $9@14; Southern, $10@15; California, $11 50@15 50. Wheat firm, and 2@3c. higher. Corn firm, and 1@2c. higher; 60,000 bushels mixed Western sold at 1 40@1 41. Oats firm at 81@81½c Beef quiet. Pork dull; new Mess $21 25@23 37½. Lard quiet.

THE INDIAN WAR.

The Indians Coming in to Meet the Commission.

FORT HARKER, Oct. 8.—A letter just received by Colonel Taylor from Colonel Thomas Clark, dated October 5, says he has succeeded in collecting the following lodges, viz., Arapahoes, 171; Apaches, 87; Cheyennes, 231; Kiowas, 159; making in all 657 lodges. Little Big Mouth, of the Arapahoes, who has 21 lodges, is represented, but will not be present. The Cheyennes sent in word last night that they insist on moving their whole village, and would be present in a few days. The Camanches, numbering 100 lodges, are encamped thirty miles below, and would be in, but have made arrangements with Colonel Leavenworth. A number of lodges are now in that are not represented. The number known is 421, with a total of 5000 souls. The Colonel's mission has been a complete success. Reports of his being captured and held as a prisoner are entirely unfounded. The Commission leaves at noon to-day.

Guns for Mountain Campaigning.

An English journal suggests that the officers in charge of the Abyssinian expedition should look up "one or two batteries of Armstrong guns now in India specially prepared for transportation through a mountainous country. Each gun can be dismounted and taken to pieces, and the whole field-piece, carriage and all, so packed as to be carried with perfect ease by three mules. In a very few minutes also it can be unpacked again, fired, and repacked. One of these batteries is, or was quite lately, at Darjeeling, and a correspondent informs us that last summer he saw it exercised over the most rocky and precipitous ground, where the carriage of any other species of artillery would have been practically impossible."

BARTLETT SECKEL AND OTHER choice pears, large trees for city gardens, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. 10 7 3t*

LAWSON'S CYPRESS AND GOLDEN Arborvitæ for Lawns and Cemetery Lots. The largest stock in the country, at BUIST'S NURSERY, SIXTY-SEVENTH Street and DARBY Road. Now is the time to plant. 10 7 3t*

WRITTEN AND VERBAL DESCRIPTIONS of Character, with advice on Business, Health, Education, etc., given daily by J. L. CAPEN, at No. 722 CHESNUT Street. 8 28wsm5p

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 3 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. NINTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

FRENCH CIRCULATING LIBRARY.—PAUL E. GIRARD, FRENCH BOOKSELLER, STATIONER AND ENGRAVER, No. 202 S. ELEVENTH Street PHILADELPHIA 22 6m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5m

I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUT MY BUSINESS. No. 48 North SECOND Street, to O. P. CLEMSON, who has associated with him my brother, D. J. WALTON, who will continue the old business. I most respectfully solicit for them the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me. P. ELLWOOD WALTON. Philadelphia, October 7, 1867. 10 9 2t*

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 8 5m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND INVALIDS.—The undersigned respectfully calls the attention of the public to the stock of Prime Cider and Pure Cider Vinegar for pickling and general family use also, to his popular "Tonic Ale," free from all impurities, and endorsed by the medical faculty as a safe and wholesome beverage for weak and delicate constitutions.

Delivered free of charge to all parts of the city. P. J. JORDAN, No. 42 PEAR Street, 11 7 2m* Below Third, and Walnut and Dock.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC, Southeast corner TENTH and WALNUT Sts. There are vacancies day and evening, for beginners and advanced pupils, for Piano, Cabinet Organ, Vocal Music, Harmony, Violin, Flute, Horn, etc. Subscription to the ORCHESTRAL CLASS for quartets $5 00
Subscription for Study of ELOCUTION 5 00
Pupils will be received every day this week. Office hours, 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Instruction will begin October 7, October 14, and October 21.
N. B.—Students of Vocal Music are entitled to Instruction in Elocution without extra charge. 11*

THE GREAT STRENGTHENING TONIC (NOT A WHISKY PREPARATION) HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS WILL CURE DEBILITY! DEBILITY! Resulting from any Cause Whatever

H

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM INDUCED BY SEVERE HARDSHIPS, EXPOSURE FEVERS, OR DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS, MALE OR FEMALE ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for its almost miraculous effects.

O

DYSPEPSIA.

And Diseases Resulting from Disorders of the Liver and Digestive Organs

ARE CURED BY

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.

This Bitters has performed more Cures, given better Satisfaction, has more Testimony, has more Respectable People to vouch for it, than any other article in the market.

O

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

WILL PAY $1000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

WILL CURE EVERY CASE OF

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,

ALSO

DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS.

F

Observe the following Symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits

L

REMEMBER

That this Bitters is not Alcoholic, contains no Rum, Whisky, and cannot make Drunkards, but is the Best Tonic in the World.

READ WHO SAYS SO.

Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, writes:—

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good Tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action in the system. Yours truly, GEORGE W. WOODWARD

Principal Office, 631 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

A

[From the Rev. E. D. Fendell, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.]

I have derived decided benefit from the use of Hoofland's German Bitters, and feel it my privilege to recommend them as a most valuable tonic to all who are suffering from general debility, or from disease arising from derangement of the liver.

Yours truly, E. D. FENDALL.

[From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.]

From the many respectable recommendations given to Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I was induced to give them a trial. After using several bottles I found them to be a good remedy for debility, and a most excellent tonic for the stomach. D. MERRIGE.

[From Rev. William Smith, formerly Pastor of the Vincentown and Millville (N. J.) Baptist Churches.]

Having used in my family a number of bottles of your Hoofland's German Bitters, I have to say that I regard them as an excellent medicine, especially adapted to remove the diseases they are recommended for. They strengthen and invigorate the system when debilitated, and are useful in disorders of the liver, loss of appetite, etc. I have also recommended them to several of my friends, who have tried them, and found them greatly beneficial in the restoration of health.

Yours truly, WILLIAM SMITH. 906 Hutchinson street, Philadelphia.

N

[From A. M. Spangler, Editor of the Culturist, No. 1 North Sixth Street.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1865.

Some eighteen months since, I was a severe sufferer from dyspepsia. I was not only unable to take plain food without suffering great distress, but had become so debilitated as to be almost unfitted for active business of any kind.

After trying a variety of so-called remedies, all of which proved worthless, I was induced, at the suggestion of a medical friend, to give Hoofland's German Bitters a trial. I accordingly purchased six bottles, which were taken in accordance with your directions.

The result was a complete removal of all distressing symptoms after eating or drinking, and a full restoration of strength, so that I now eat all ordinary kinds of food with impunity, and am able to attend to all the active duties of a large and arduous business as well as at any period of my life; the good eff

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI. By Albert D. Richardson. 572 pages octavo. Philadelphia: National Publishing Company.

Among our younger descriptive writers no one is achieving a more extensive or deserved popularity than Mr. Richardson. Long known as a versatile and fascinating correspondent for many public journals, his first venture before the public as an author was in that work of thrilling interest, "Field, Dungeon, and Escape," in which he detailed his experiences as a war correspondent, as a prisoner of war, an occupant of Rebel prison-houses, and an escaped fugitive, making his way amid hair-breadth escapes, through hundreds of miles of Rebel territory, to the Union lines. That story was well told, and the book met with an immense sale.

In the work before us, Mr. Richardson has gathered up the reminiscences of ten years' life "beyond the Mississippi." He gives us much of the early history of Kansas and Colorado; accounts of trips across the continent; visits of exploration to Idaho, Montana, Utah, Washington, and Oregon; descriptions of mines and mining in all our new Territories; accounts of the conception and progress of the Pacific Railway; and, in short, a general and exhaustive history of the most interesting, yet least known, portions of our great country.

We have dipped into the book at random, and have clipped here and there an extract for our readers. In the spring of 1857, Mr. Richardson settled in Kansas, where, even at that early day, the vanguard of freedom's forces was entering upon the great campaign which soon after shook the whole country. Governor Walker had just entered upon his administration, and was busily engaged in promulgating to the people those fair promises of President Buchanan which were destined to be so speedily and so ruthlessly violated. A great convention at Topeka, on the 9th of June, enabled our author to study "The Free State Men of Kansas in Council."

It was held in the open air, and attended by five hundred people. Their intelligence and culture surprised me. Delegates in blue woollen skirts, slouched hats, and rough boots, with bronzed faces and unkempt beards, discussed freshly-sprung questions with rare fluency and grace. The standard of speaking was higher than I had ever found it in Congress, Legislature, or national convention.

There was Robinson, the Free State Governor, who had been held a prisoner, for months, by the pro-slavery authorities—tall, sinewy and bald, cold, argumentative, and logical—a walking embodiment of serene common sense, the brake and balance-wheel of his party.

There was Lane, uncouth and unscrupulous, zealous without convictions, pungent, fiery, magnetic, his keen, eager eye steadfastly fixed on the Senate of the United States—contorting his thin, wiry form, and uttering bitterest denunciations in deep, husky guttorals. He was once Lieutenant-Governor of Indiana. Afterwards, while representative in Congress from the same State, he voted for the Kansas and Nebraska bill. A dead politician at home, he came to Kansas to help make it a slave State. But his bread never fell on the buttered side; he was soon an anti-slavery leader and major-general of Free State forces in the field. If common report was not a common liar, his domestic life was shameless. The Border Ruffians declared that he was heartily in sympathy with them until the first "bogus" Legislature refused to grant him a divorce. He finally obtained the decree in Court, but was afterwards remarried to his divorced wife, and lived with her until his death.

A seemingly transparent demagogue, sooner or later betraying every cause and every friend, he invariably claimed to embody some great principle, and made the sincere, the honest, and the earnest, his enthusiastic supporters. In spite of his notorious personal character, he was twice elected to the United States Senate. For years he controlled the politics of Kansas; even when penniless carrying his measures against the influence, labor, and money of his united enemies. His personal magnetism was wonderful, and he manipulated men like wax.

Like John Wilkes, he had a sinister face, plain to ugliness; like him, too, he could talk away his face in twenty minutes, defying every recognized rule of rhetoric and oratory, at will he made men roar with laughter, or melt into tears, or clinch their teeth in passion. In war times the Free State soldiers, half-starved, ragged and foot-sore, often grew weary of fighting the Missourians, and the power and the patronage of the United States Government, and declaring that they would go home to their suffering families and neglected cornfields, and leave the great question to settle itself. Then Lane would mount the nearest barrel or dry-goods box, make a ten-minute speech, and conclude amid a shower of cheers for free Kansas, the Topeka Government, and "Jim Lane," with his hearers begging him to lead them against the enemy.

Repeatedly the United States Marshal from Lecompton with an armed posse at his heels galloped into Lawrence with a warrant for Lane's arrest. But the Lawrence people were miracles of heroic reticence. The first person asked would perhaps reply that he "never heard of any such man." Another would report him "gone down South." A third saw him an hour ago, but thought he was now over upon the reservation. Then a young man with revolver at his side would step up and demand gravely:

"Hallo, Marshal, looking for Jim Lane?"

"Yes; where is he."

"Just left town. I saw him start for Iowa ten minutes ago with a twelve-pounder under his arm."

Amid the derisive laughter which followed, the angry officer and his posse would ride homewards. Before they were fairly out of sight, Lane would come strolling leisurely up Massachusetts streets, wearing the old black bear-skin overcoat which enveloped him winter and summer, and asking if anybody had heard a gentleman from Lecompton inquiring for him!

There was Phillips, resident *Tribune* correspondent, of Scotch birth, restless-eyed, agile as a deer, able to out-travel any horse in the Territory, an invaluable scout, calm, with suppressed earnestness, integrity personified, whose terse, compact words exploded from his lips like percussion caps, while hearers stood with heads bent forward and ears strained lest they lost a single sentence. Years afterwards, in the great struggle of which this was prelude and epitome, he did gallant service at the head of a brigade fighting for the Union.

There was Conway—slender, boyish in face, red haired, of Baltimore birth and South Carolina education, yet the warmest abolitionist of all—a man of books, a student of Emerson, now at twenty-eight a Judge of the Supreme Court under the Topeka Constitution—a speaker of flowing rhetoric and sonorous periods. In those early days when I believed slavery through the South would ultimately die a natural death, he said:—

"You are wrong. It is a thing of violence, and can only go out in violence, with blood and the clash of arms."

Yet in 1862, when representing Kansas in the national Congress, he alone among Republicans openly advocated the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, and the abandonment of the war, as the shortest way to abolition. The Kansas Legislature passed a unanimous vote of condemnation; and at the next election his constituents left him at home. There is a legend that when Andrew Jackson was President, complaint was made of the drunkenness of an army officer, to which he replied:—

"Sir, the colonel's gallant conduct in the war of 1812 justifies him in keeping drunk during the rest of his life, if he sees fit!"

Upon the same principle Conway's faithful and efficient services in the early days might excuse all later aberrations.

There was Leonhardt, a Hungarian refugee, with splendid frame, noble head, and soul-full eye—a born orator, speaking English like his mother-tongue—with flowing brown beard, a voice like Niagara, and a heart like Vesuvius. At the latest tidings he was a soldier in our war for the Union. Whither he has since gone I know not; but storms are his native element, and he is somewhere an actor in the world's tumult.

There was Daniel Foster, a new comer, a Unitarian clergyman, full of fire and earnestness, believing in an anti-slavery church and an anti-slavery God. *He* sleeps in the valley of the James, where he led his Massachusetts company when a Rebel bullet pierced his brain.

There was T. Dwight Thacher, editor of the Lawrence *Republican*, a young man eloquent from the State of New York. After enumerating the successive Kansas executives who had sided against the Free State majority, he added:—

"And next comes Governor Walker"—

A voice in the crowd interrupted:—

"Here he *does* come and no mistake," and an open carriage containing the Governor, his Secretaries, and two ladies, returning from a drive, halted within a few feet of the speaker. In no wise disconcerted—for Kansas Governors were never held in awe, and seldom in respect—Thacher continued, and the representative of Buchanan heard sentiments which he regarded as revolutionary.

The same evening a crowd gathered at Garvey's Hotel and clamored for a speech from Walker. Small in stature, with a squeaking voice, and without that mysterious something which we call presence, the new Governor did not impress them as a gun of heavy metal. When he spoke in "the big bow wow strain" of wielding the power of the nation, he seemed

"A painted Jove,
With idle thunder in his lifted hand."

But he spoke plausibly and fairly, pledging his honor to resist any incursions or interference with the rights of the settlers. On the tax question he was profoundly silent. And here I may explain how this was finally settled. Missouri papers and Democratic journals, both in the Territory and throughout the North, urged the collection of the taxes, even by the strong arm of the National Government. But the people were inflexible. In Lawrence when the assessor asked one man for a list of his property, a mob began to gather, and he departed abruptly. Upon his arrival in Topeka he heard a party of young men step into an adjacent store and inquire:—

"Can you lend us a rope?"

"For what purpose!"

"There is a bogus assessor in town, and we are going to hang him."

The officer absconded again in what Choate used to call "terrific and tumultuous haste," fully convinced that the post of safety was a private station. No further tax efforts were made.

Those were the days of violence and bloodshed in Kansas, and our author gives us the following incidents of "Life in Leavenworth in 1857:"—

I visited Leavenworth again on the 29th of June, believing that the municipal election of that day could not pass without armed collision. Nor did it. Late at night, when our steamer landed, watch fires blazed on the levee, drinking saloons were crowded, excited men bearing guns and revolvers were gathered in little knots, or walking to and fro. A friend whom I met pacing the sidewalk with a Sharpe's rifle upon his shoulder, explained the cause.

Most of the Pro-slavery men, satisfied that their rule was over, refrained from voting. The entire Free State ticket was elected by a vote of three hundred and eighty-five to seventy. James T. Lyle, the city recorder, was a young Georgian who during the early troubles assisted in tarring and feathering and shaving the head of Phillips, a Free Soiler afterwards wantonly killed in Leavenworth. He was also present at the atrocious murder of Captain E. P. Brown, who was literally chopped to pieces with hatchets, at Easton, Kansas, in January, 1856, and his bleeding corpse flung before his young wife, who was made a maniac by the horrible tragedy.

At the polls on the day of my arrival, a Border Ruffian ballot was offered to a German. He tore it to tatters, asking:—

"Do you suppose I would vote that —— Pro-slavery ticket?"

This instantly provoked an affray in which all the bystanders took part; and upon both sides several revolvers were fired. William Haller, a young Ohioan whose property had once been burned by Pro-slavery men, urged the German to stand his ground. Lyle turned upon Haller, asking:—

"What is it to you?" and raised a knife. But before he could strike Haller stabbed him to the heart, and he fell dead.

Haller was arrested, and strongly guarded by the police; but they were intensely pro-slavery, and Lyle's friends were arming and threatening to lynch the prisoner. So the free State men, with rifles and revolvers, were on duty to protect their comrade and watch the officers. The pro-slavery party was also gathering and bearing weapons.

Through the long night streets resounded with tramping feet, and five hundred were under arms, in drinking saloons, at street corners, in front of the guarded building in which Haller was confined, and around the little office where rested the white, fixed face and rigid form of Lyle. But no further outbreak occurred. The next morning a preliminary investigation was held before a relic of border-ruffian rule, who had risen from a livery stable to the justice's bench. It was in the unfinished stone court-house, with unhewn walls, rough benches, and a single table. The cigars of the lawyers darkened this temple of justice, and the magistrate heard the testimony while reading a newspaper.

Many witnesses were examined, and, as in all affrays, persons who looked on from the same point at the same moment, swore to exactly opposite statements. Once an attorney for the defense took his cigar from his mouth, and behind a huge puff of smoke, objected to certain testimony on the other side as inadmissible. The justice gravely replied:—

"The court sustains the objection and rules that the question cannot be asked *at this stage of the game.*"

The inference was that "the court" played poker. Haller was held for trial. Application for his admission to bail was argued before Judge Lecompte, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the Territory. His decisions had been so uniformly and flagrantly partisan, that he was nicknamed "Jeffries Lecompte." Under the "bogus code" framed by his own party, all degrees of homicide were bailable; and Lecompte had released notorious criminals charged with the murder of Free State men, upon their giving bonds for their appearance at trial.

But this was his own ox which had been gored. In summing up the testimony, he called Lyle's bowie "a small knife which he did not purpose to use offensively," though witnesses had sworn that it was from eight to twelve inches long, and that deceased had raised it to strike when he received the mortal wound. He refused to admit Haller to bail, ordering him to Fort Leavenworth for safe keeping. The prisoner was taken from the court-room in the custody of six United States soldiers, amid the flashing eyes and suppressed breathing of the free State lookers-on, who, despite their reverence for the Federal uniform, wanted only a leader to have rescued him by force. (At Lawrence one morning the following winter, I encountered several mud-stained men who during the previous night had escorted Haller from the fort, whence he escaped by bribing the guards. He reached Ohio safely, and six months later resumed his residence in Leavenworth, where he was never again disturbed.)

Leavenworth was the scene of frequent violence. On a July evening upon the river bank, a stranger named James Stephens was murdered, and his body robbed of one hundred and eight dollars. Quarles and Bays, two of his friends residing in the city, testified before the coroner's jury that they were walking with him, when robbers attacked the party and murdered him, while they ran for their lives. But "conscience is a thousand witnesses;" their statements were so contradictory and improbable, that the jury returned a verdict charging *them* with the murder, and they were at once taken into custody. Then Quarles made a full confession.

Hitherto, every homicide in Kansas had resulted from the slavery controversy. According to historians, the remorseless Marats and Robespierres of the French Revolution, who shed blood like water, did not take a piece of money or a watch from their butchered victims. They even guillotined their own wretched agents detected in plundering. They would have life, not gold. So the Kansas conflict had witnessed no mercenary element in all its atrocious crimes. But here was a cold blooded murder for money. Free State and Pro-slavery men, alike hopeless of the laws, meant to punish it.

Two thousand people gathered at the jail. Judge Lecompte addressed the mob, deprecating violence, and asserting that all who engaged in it would be liable to indictment for murder. This was answered with the howls, "Indict and be d—d!" Lecompte attempted to go on but he only elicited hoots, and at last ominous suggestions about making an example of him for permitting and aiding criminals to escape; so he wisely withdrew. Then another speaker sprang upon a box and commanded the peace, announcing himself as the United States Marshal for Kansas. Instantly arose a storm of cries:—

"Down with him!" "He's the greatest scoundrel in the Territory." "Let's hang *him!*"

The officer's voice grew husky, and his face bloodless; and he, too, disappeared in the crowd.

The mob picked up the city marshal and police as if they had been children; carried them a few yards, and there held them; battered down the iron door of the jail with a stick of timber; dragged forth Quarles, and hung him from a cottonwood tree overlooking the city. For a moment the poor wretch clutched the rope above his head, lifting himself up; but a heavy ruffian caught him by the feet, his grasp gave way, and he never struggled again.

Two hours later the crowd again surrounded the jail and demanded Bays. In vain the free State mayor and other leading citizens sought to restrain them. The prisoner's wife, a vigorous young Irish woman, fought like a tiger, but they took her away as gently as possible, again used the battering ram, brought out the criminal, and ran with him to the gibbet. He refused to confess; held his own hands behind him to be tied; and cast on the crowd a half-scornful, half-triumphant expression, while he was swung off from the limb. To what base uses may come the stuff of which martyrs are made!

In travelling backwards and forwards through the Territory, Mr. Richardson was frequently thrown in contact with the Indians, several half-civilized tribes of whom inhabited certain portions of it. He gives us the following account of

A NIGHT WITH THE INDIAN "FOUR MILE."

On a dark December evening I left Lawrence for Quindaro. Fifteen miles out on the lonely road, the clouds gathered themselves into an unbroken dome of black; and the darkness grew so dense that I could hardly see my open hand two inches before my eyes. Then the rain poured in torrents. Fortunately I was in a little strip of forest, where my horse could not leave the track without running against the trees. In this extremity I joyfully detected lights, shining through the chinks of a log-cabin. Riding up and pushing open the door, I was greeted with the clamor of half a dozen noisy dogs. It was the only dwelling within ten miles; and its interior conveyed a certain suggestion of comfort. I asked:—

"Can I find lodgings here to-night?"

There were three Indians upon stools around the rude supper table. The oldest and most stolid grunted an affirmative, beckoned me in, and sent one of his companions to care for my horse.

Throwing off my dripping overcoat, I stretched myself before the log fire, which, from the great hearth, lighted up the whole cabin. It was a single room, ten or twelve feet square. The three men, dressed in coats and pantaloons, had long, coarse, black hair, sinister eyes, and brooding, suspicious countenances. A stout squaw, cheery and open-faced, who wore zinc ear-rings as large as silver dollars, sat humbly waiting for the nobler sex to finish their repast. Crouching beside her was a girl of eight years, also wearing the metallic ear-rings.

Before I had completed this inventory, a vigorous squall drew my attention to a distant corner. There, from a swinging hammock, an Indian papoose of American descent screeched so lustily that his dusky mother seized him, dandled him on her knee, and soothed him with the sweetest baby-talk of the Delaware tongue. He looked like an infant mummy. He was on his back, bandaged so tightly to a board that he could only scream, roll his head, and wink; but he performed all these functions at one with miraculous vehemence. His lips were at last silenced by application to "the maternal fount," and then he was set up against the wall like a fire shovel, to inspect the company.

Supper over, the little girl filled and lighted an earthen pipe with reed stem a foot long. Smoking a few whiffs, she handed it to her mother. That stolid matron finished it; and we all sat staring silently into the fire. The girl, true to her sex, found courage to scrutinize my gold sleeve-buttons, watch and chain, and every other glittering article she could find about me, greeting each with some fresh ejaculation of delight. Then she kissed the papoose, and crept to her straw nest in another corner. Mine host knew a few English words, and I asked him:—

"What is your name?"

"Umph. Four Miles."

"And his?"

"Umph. Fall Leaf."

"And the little girl's?"

"O-kee au-kee. No English."

And Four Miles was again overcome by one of his brilliant flashes of silence.

At bed-time, as I unbuckled my revolver, he glanced inquiringly towards it, took it with nervous care, turned it over and over, stared solemnly into the barrels, and then returned it.

"Umph. Good. How much?"

"Twenty dollars."

And with another grunt, Four Miles relapsed into speechlessness.

My bed was of plank, well covered with blankets. Through the whole night I had a dreamy consciousness of shivering; and when daylight appeared I noticed the absence of a log in the cabin wall beside me, which left an aperture sufficiently large to admit either a man or enough cold air to cover him. A generous style of ventilation for which I was not adequately grateful.

Upon the stone hearth blazed a bright log fire, and around it were grouped the family, all with colds in the head, and all in fearful contiguity to the open cooking utensils. I forced down a few morsels of breakfast; but it was a signal triumph of mind over matter. My horse was brought to the door, and I asked:—

"How much?"

"Umph—two dollars."

Which I paid and departed, while the noble savage grunted a friendly adieu.

Our author is generally very correct in his Kansas history. We observe, however, that he has fallen into the error of ascribing the rescue of Dr. John Day from the St. Joseph jail to John Brown. Brown had nothing to do with it. The rescuing party was made up in Lawrence, and was led by Major James Abbott. John Brown at that time was not in Kansas.

During the summer of 1859 Mr. Greeley made his overland trip to California, and Mr. Richardson accompanied him from Kansas to Colorado. The following are some of the incidents he relates of THE PHILOSOPHER OF THE TRIBUNE ON THE PLAINS:—

Thus far I had been the solitary passenger. But at Manhattan Horace Greeley after a tour through the interior to gratify the clamorous settlers with speeches, joined me for the rest of the journey. His overland trip attracted much attention. A farmer asked me if Horace Greeley had failed in business, and was going to Pike's Peak to dig gold! Another inquired if he was about to start a newspaper in Manhattan. And as we were leaving one station an Indian girl said to a new-comer:—

"Horace Greeley in his old white coat is sitting in that coach!"

Twenty miles beyond, after passing three large farms based on "a horizontal rather than a perpendicular agriculture," we reached Fort Riley, one of our most beautiful military posts, and in the geographical centre of our national possessions. All the buildings are two stories high, of light limestone resembling marble.

Just beyond, we crossed the Republican river, which, rising near the Rocky Mountains, winds eastward for six hundred miles and here unites with the Smoky Hill Fork to form the Kansas. The dim, conical, smoky hills from which the chief tributary is named are visible on the horizon though a hundred miles distant. Timber abounds near the fort; a cottonwood tree nine feet in diameter was recently cut here. We stopped for the night at Junction City (Station Seven), the frontier post office and settlement of Kansas. The editor of its weekly newspaper, an old Californian, spoke with great enthusiasm of the Golden State. Mr. Greeley replied:—

"I have heard some hundreds of returned Californians use the same expressions; but one thing I cannot understand. If you liked California so well, why didn't you stay there?

"Because I was a —— fool!" replied the roving journalist.

In the evening, by invitation of the citizens, Mr. Greeley addressed an attentive audience in the unfinished stone church. Theme, "Republicanism." Day's travel forty miles.

MAY 30.—At Station Twelve, where we dined, the carcasses of seven buffaloes were half submerged in the creek. Yesterday a herd of three thousand crossed the stream, leaping down the steep banks. A few broke their necks by the fall; others were trampled to death by those pressing on from behind.

This afternoon our coach was stopped at a creek-crossing by a mired wagon which blocked the road. Several Ohio emigrants, with their weary cattle, were endeavoring to extricate it. Mr. Greeley assisted them in their efforts to lift the wheels from out the Slough of Despond. While they paused a moment, one inquired of the stranger his business. He replied that he was connected with a New York daily journal.

"What journal?"

"The *Tribune!*"

"Ah! that's old Greeley's paper, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

Just then another of the party who had been absent returned, and recognizing the ablest editor and most influential American of our generation laboring at the wheel, said to his comrades:—

"Gentlemen, this is Mr. Greeley, of New York."

The curious interrogator was dumb with amazement and chagrin.

Nearly every train we pass contains some emigrant who stops the coach and remarks:—

"Mr. Greeley, my name is ——. I heard you lecture fourteen years ago."

And the veteran journalist invariably replies:—

"Oh, yes! How are my old friends A., B., and C.?" naming half-a-score of citizens in the region—whether of Maine or Minnesota—from which the stranger hails. But to-day on the outskirts of a crowd a stolid-looking gold-seeker asked me earnestly:—

"Stranger, is that *John* Greeley those fellows talk so much about?"

"No—Horace."

"Horace—Horace Greeley—who is he?"

"Editor of the *Tribune.*"

"Which?"

"Editor of the New York *Tribune.*"

"What's *that?*"

I enlightened my interlocutor, who seemed to feel that he had gained valuable information, and explained that he was "born and raised" in Missouri.

And in this connection we may as well give our author's account of

THE RIDE DOWN THE SIERRA NEVADAS.

Crossing the summit seven thousand feet above the sea, we looked back upon a grand panorama. Far below us glittered Tahoe, brightest gem in the mountain coronet of those twin queens, the Golden and the Silver State. We saw every variety of form and color, mountain and valley, the deepest green and the purest snow. Then we began to descend. Here, where the turnpike in winter is sometimes obstructed by twenty feet of snow, pass three telegraph wires and eight daily coaches.

The winding road is graded like a railway—the finest of turnpikes for the perfection of staging. In early days the ride was very perilous—along rocky sidling roads, upon the edge of dizzy precipices, where one looked down for a thousand feet upon patches of green sward and silver streams.

When the editor of the *Tribune* crossed in 1859, he was driven by Hank Monk, a famous John, who like the son of Nimshi, driveth furiously. An apocryphal story of this ride is current all over the great plains and among the mountains. The editor had a lecture engagement in Placerville, and as the horses climbed slowly up the eastern side he feared he would be too late. Twice he urged the driver forward, but the recticent Monk paid not the slightest heed. Soon, they reached the summit and began to descend. Then cracked the long-idle whip; and the horses at full run tore along beside precipices where a single stone or misstep might send them rolling over, in which case the passenger was sure that, upon reaching the bottom, coach, horses, and men would not be worth twenty-five cents a bushel! Tossed about in the bounding vehicle, he assured the driver that such haste was unnecessary; that half an hour sooner or later would make no material difference.

"Keep your seat, Mr. Greeley," replied the imperturbable Monk, with a fresh crack of the whip; "keep your seat; I'll get you to Placerville in time!"

Through that overruling Providence which cares for the careless, the journey was accomplished in safety. But the fanciful legend so pleased certain Californians, that they presented Monk with a handsome gold watch, bearing the inscription:—"Keep your seat, Mr. Greeley—I'll get you to Placerville in time."

One night afterwards, when Monk's coach was late—for these stages run by time-table—he drove very hard, to the terror of a self-important judicial personage who vainly expostulated again and again; and at last, with pompous gravity, thundered:—

"I will have you discharged before the week is out. Do you know who I am, sir?"

"Oh, yes!" replied Monk, "perfectly well. But I am going to take this coach into Carson City on time if it kills every one-horse judge in the State of California!"

Now, the broad, winding roads are beautifully smooth, and in summer sprinkled from carts for sixty miles to keep down the all-enveloping dust. The carts are supplied from great wooden water-tanks two or three miles apart.

Down the narrow, winding shelf-road our horses went leaping at a sharp gallop. It is a thrilling ride; for, at many points, a divergence of six inches from the track would send the coach rolling from five hundred to a thousand feet down the mountain, into the foaming stream-bed of some yawning canyon. Here is the ideal of staging. For weeks afterwards one's blood bounds at the memory of its whirl and rush. Twenty-four on the coach, with six horses, galloping down the Sierra Nevadas, along a winding, narrow, dizzy road, at twelve miles an hour! It is swift as Sheridan's ride and stirring as the Charge of the Six Hundred.

We must close our extracts from this valuable and interesting book, and will do so by giving Mr. Richardson's description of the famed Yosemite Valley, in California:—

On the 7th of August, after four days' hard travel from San Francisco, we galloped out of the pine woods, dismounted, stood upon the rocky precipice of Inspiration Point, and looked down into Yosemite as one from a housetop looks down into his garden, or as he would view the interior of some stupendous roofless cathedral, from the top of one of its towering walls. In the distance, across the gorge, were snow-streaked mountains. Right under us was the narrow, winding basin of meadow, grove and shining river, shut in by granite walls from two thousand to five thousand feet high—walls with immense turrets of bare rock—walls so upright and perfect that an expert crag-man can climb out of the valley at only three or four points.

Flinging a pebble from the rock upon which we stood, and looking over the brink, I saw it fall more than half a mile before striking. Glancing across the narrow, profound chasm, I surveyed an unbroken, seamless wall of granite, two-thirds of a mile high, and *more* than perpendicular—the top projecting one hundred and fifty feet over the base. Turning towards the upper end of the valley, I beheld a half-dome of rock, one mile high, and on its summit a solitary, gigantic cedar, appearing like the merest twig. Originally a vast granite mountain, it was riven from top to bottom by some ancient convulsion, which cleft asunder the everlasting hills and rent the great globe itself.

The measureless, inclosing walls, with these leading towers and many other turrets—grey, brown, and white rock, darkly veined from summit to base with streaks and ribbons of falling water—hills, almost upright, yet studded with tenacious firs and cedars; and the deep-down level floor of grass, with its thread of river and piney trees, all burst upon me at once. Nature had lifted her curtain to reveal the vast and the infinite. It elicited no adjectives, no exclamations. With bewildering sense of divine power and human littleness, I could only gaze in silence, till the view strained my brain and pained my eyes, compelling me to turn away and rest from its oppressive magnitude.

Riding for two hours, down, down, among sharp rocks and dizzy zigzags, where the five ladies of our party found it difficult to keep in their saddles, and narrowly escaped pitching over their horses' heads, we were in the valley, entering by the Mariposa trail. The length of the valley or cleft is nine miles; its average width three-fourths of a mile. The following dimensions are in feet:—

Average width of Merced river	60
Height of Yosemite falls. (Upper, 1650; Jumps, 434; Lower, 600)	2634
Width of these falls at upper summit, in August	15
Height of Bridal Veil fall	940
Height of South Fork fall	740
Height of Vernal fall	350
Height of Nevada fall	700
Width of Vernal and Nevada, at summits	40
Height of El Capitan rock	3000
Height of Three Brothers rock (three turrets)	3437
Height of North Dome rock	3720
Height of Inspiration Point rock	3000
Height of Cathedral rock (two turrets)	3000
Height of Sentinel rock	3270
Height of Mount Colfax	3400
Height of Mount Starr King	4500
Height of South Dome rock	6000

Riding up the valley for five miles, past Bridal Veil fall (on the brook entering the Merced from the south, above Inspiration Point), Cathedral rocks and the Sentinel, we dismounted and established our headquarters at Hutchings'. This is a two-story frame house, with interior walls of "soft finish," a local term, in contradistinction to plastering of "hard finish," and signifying only curtains of white muslin for partitions. They compel guests who don't wish to give magic-lantern exhibitions to extinguish their candles before disrobing; but afford rarest facilities for general conversation after every one has gone to bed.

Hutchings and his family regaled us on the fat of the land and the fruit of the water—sweet milk and savory trout. In winter the sun rises upon them at 1 o'clock P. M., and sets two hours later. Then they receive mails and news from the outside world once a week, through adventurous Indians, who cross the dangerous mountain snows, twenty feet deep, to Coulterville or Mariposa.

Hutchings is landlord and author; his illustrated "Scenes of Wonder and Curiosity in California" is a creditable and valuable work. A friend, visiting here for the first time, found his wife upon the river bank, with one hand vigorously turning the crank of a patent washing-machine, and with the other holding the latest *Atlantic Monthly*, absorbed in one of its articles. Only Indian labor is attainable. If Eastern ladies who suffer constant martyrdom in respect of "help," were compelled to live on the Pacific coast a few months, and employ Chinamen and Indians in lieu of servant girls, they would learn who is well off.

In front of Hutchings' runs the Merced, fresh from the Sierras. Delightful and exhilarating, though a little chilly for the swimmer, it is so perfectly transparent as to cheat the eye and beguile beyond his depth any one attempting to wade it. Crossing it by a rustic log bridge, we are in a smooth, level meadow of tall grass, variegated with myriads of wild flowers, including primroses of yellow and crimson, and lily-shaped blossoms of exquisite purple, known as the lihuriel spear.

The meadow is fringed with groves of pines and spreading oak, and on one side bounded by the everlasting walls. The pines, like those of Washington Territory, are simply height, slenderness, symmetry. The delicate tracery of the branch is beautiful beyond description; but the trunk is comparatively small. I procured a photograph of two wonderfully regular and graceful, and more than two hundred feet high, which dwarfed to a child's block-house a large frame dwelling at their feet. In the evening, illuminated and softened by the full moon, the beauty of the valley was marvellous. The bright lights of the distant house shone through the deep pines, and the river's low gurgling faintly disturbed the air. At times immense boulders, breaking from the summits, rolled down thundering, and filling the valley with their loud reverberations.

The rock mountains are the great feature; indeed, they are Yosemite. The nine granite walls, which range in altitute from three to six thousand feet, are the most striking examples on the globe of the masonry of Nature.

Their dimensions are so vast that they utterly outrun our ordinary standards of comparison. One might as well be told of a wall, upright like the side of a house for ten thousand miles, as for two-thirds of one mile. When we speak of a giant twenty-five feet high, it conveys some definite impression; but to tell of one three thousand feet high, would only bewilder, and convey no meaning whatever. So, at first, these stupendous walls painfully confuse the mind. By degrees, day after day, the sight of them clears it, until, at last, one receives a just impression of their solemn immensity.

Cathedral rocks have two turrets, and look like some Titanic religious pile. Sentinel towers alone, grand and hoary. The South Dome, a mile high, is really a semi-dome. Cleft from top to bottom, one half of it went on the other side of the chasm and disappeared, when the great mountains were rent in twain.

The gigantic North Dome is as round and perfect as the cupola of the National Capitol. Three Brothers is a triple-pointed mass of solid granite. All these rocks, and scores of lesser ones which would be noticeable anywhere else in the world, exhibit vegetation. Hardy cedars, thrusting roots into imperceptible crevices of their up right sides—apparently growing out of unbroken stone—have braved a thousand years the battle and the breeze.

El Capitan is grandest of all. No tuft of beard shades or fringes its closely shaven face. No tenacious vine even can fasten its tendrils, to climb that smooth, seamless, stupendous wall. There it will stand, grandeur, massiveness, indestructibility, till the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements melt with fervent heat. Its Indian name is *Tu-toch-ah-nu-lah.* Both this and the Spanish word signify "the leader;" but were applied in the sense of the Supreme Being. It ought to be called Mount Abraham Lincoln.

One noble mountain most appropriately commemorates Thomas Starr King. Another, immediately in the rear of Hutchings', our party found nameless, and, excepting only the speaker himself, unanimously voted to christen it Mount Colfax. Whether the name sticks or not will depend upon future writers. But I am sure it will be perpetual, it adhered to by all tourists and journalists friendly to that orphan printer-boy of not many yeaps ago, whose industry, talents, and perfect integrity have won for his early manhood the third place of civil trust and honor in the gift of the American people.

Hutchings' affords a perfect view of Yosemite falls, a mile distant. In April and May, when melting snows swell the stream to a deep torrent, they are grand; but then the valley is half flooded. In late summer their creek shrinks to a skeleton; and they look small because their surroundings are so vast. Niagara itself would dwarf beside the rocks in this valley.

Yet Yosemite is the loftiest water-fall in the world. Think of a cataract, or cascade, of half a mile with only a single break! It is sixteen times higher than Niagara. Twelve Bunker Hill monuments standing upright, one upon another, would barely reach its summit. Ossa upon Pelion becomes a tame and meaningless comparison.

We did not climb to the Rapids and foot of the Upper fall; that is difficult, hazardous, and exhausting. Nor did we go to the extreme summit; that requires a circuitous ride of twenty-five miles out of the valley. But we spent much time at the base of the Lower fall, shut in by towering walls of dark granite. The basin abounds in rocks—some as large as a dwelling house—which have tumbled down from the top. Spreading my blankets upon one of these almost under the fall, I found it a smooth bed, though a little damp from spray; and spent the night there to see the cataract in the varying illuminations and shadows of sunlight, twilight, starlight, and moonlight.

Much of the water turns to mist before reaching the bottom; yet looking up from under it the volume seems great. Six hundred feet above, a body of ragged, snowy foam with dishevelled tresses rushes over the brink, and comes singing down in slender column, swayed to and fro by the wind like a long strand of lace. For four hundred feet the descent is unruffled; then, striking a broad, inclining rock, like the roof of a house, the water spends over it—a thin, shining, transparent apron, fringed with delicate gauze—and glides swiftly to the bottom. By moonlight the whole looks like a long white ribbon, hanging against the brown wall, with its lower end widening and unravelled.

Bridal Veil fall, unbroken, much narrower, and softened by a delicate mist which half hides it, is a strip of white fluttering foam, which the wind swings like a silken pendulum. It is spanned by a rainbow; and at some points the thin, glass-like sheet reveals every hue of the wall behind it. Before reaching the end of its long descent, a rill no longer, it is completely transformed to spray—the Niobe of cascades dissolved in tears.

Above Hutchings' the valley breaks into three canyons and the Merced into three forks. North Fork passes through Mirror Lake—the very soul of transparency. It reflects grass, trees, rocks, mountains, and sky with such perfect and startling vividness that, one cannot believe them images and shadows. He fancies the world turned upside down, and shrinks back from the lake lest he should tumble over the edge into the inverted dome of blue sky.

On the middle or main fork is Vernal fall, difficult of access. Leaving our horses three miles from the hotel, we climbed for two weary hours along dizzy shelves and up sharp rocks, where the trail rises one thousand feet to the mile—pine woods all around us; at our left and far below, the river chafing and roaring in its stony bed. Then we stood at the foot of Vernal fall. Bridal Veil and Yosemite are on little lateral creeks; Vernal is the full, swelling torrent of the Merced. Those creep softly and slowly down, as if in pain and hesitation. This rushes eagerly over gloomy brown rocks, then leaped headlong for more than three hundred feet, roaring like a miniature Niagara.

Rainbows of dazzling brightness shine at its base. Others of the party reported many; my own eyes, defective as to colors, beheld only two. But afterwards when alone, I saw what to Hebrew prophet had been a vision of Heaven or the visible presence of the Almighty. It was the round rainbow—the complete circle. In the afternoon sun I stood upon a rock a hundred feet from the base of the fall, and nearly on a level with it. There were two brilliant rainbows of usual form—the crescent, the bow proper. But while I looked, the two horns of the inner or lower crescent suddenly lengthened, extending on each side to my feet—an entire circle, perfect as a finger-ring. In two or three seconds it passed away, shrinking to the first dimensions. Ten minutes later it formed again; and again as suddenly disappeared. Every sharp gust of wind showering the spray over me revealed for a moment the round rainbow. Completely drenched, I stood for an hour and a half, and saw, fully twenty times, that dazzling circle of violet and gold, on a groundwork of wet dark rock, gay dripping flowers and vivid grass. I never looked upon any other scene in Nature so beautiful and impressive.

Climbing a high rock-wall by crazy wooden ladders, we continued up the canyon for three quarters of a mile to Nevada fall, where the Merced tumbles seven hundred feet, in "white and swaying mistiness." Near the bottom it strikes an inclined rock, and spreads upon it in a sheet of floating silver tissue a hundred and thirty feet wide.

Passing over a wide, gaping crack or chasm in this rocky grade, the thin sheet of water breaks into delicate, snowy network; then into myriads of shining beads, and finally into long sparkling threads—an exquisite silk fringe to the great white curtain.

These names are peculiarly fitting. Bridal Veil indeed looks like a veil of lace. In summer, when Bridal Veil and Yosemite dwarf, Vernal still pours its ample torrent. And Nevada is always white as a snow-drift.

The Yosemite is height; the Vernal is volume; the Bridal Veil is softness; but the Nevada is height, volume and softness combined. South Fork cataract, most inaccessible of all, we did not visit. In spring each fall has twenty times as much water as in summer.

The days we spent in the valley were delightful and memorable. Evenings were devoted to song and merry-making; and the motto of the party was:—"If any man gets up before 8 o'clock in the morning, shot him on the spot." But by day we wandered where we listed, and viewed the great features of the valley, as all impressive things in nature should be viewed, alone. Most heartily I envied Olmstead, who with his family, with horses, tents, and books, remained for several weeks, moving from day to day, and encamping wherever fancy dictated.

On the whole, Yosemite is incomparably the most wonderful feature of our continent. European travellers agree that trans-atlantic scenery has nothing at all approaching to it. Unless the unexplored Himalayas hide some rival, there is no spot, the wide world over, of such varied beauty and measureless grandeur.

We must close our extracts. Our readers will find this one of the most interesting books that has appeared for a long time. It is purely

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

$94,500

SAVED FROM BURGLARS

IN ONE OF

MARVIN'S SAFES.

See New York Papers of 17th September.

The Burglars were at work during last Saturday Night, and till 3 P. M. Sunday, and failed to secure a dollar.

MARVIN'S PATENT

FIRE AND BURGLAR

SAFES,

ALUM AND DRY PLASTER.

Are Always Dry.

Never Corrode the Iron.

Never Lose their Fire-Proof Qualities.

MARVIN & CO.,

721 CHESTNUT St. (Masonic Hall

AND NO. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue. 9 19 mwssm

C. L. MAISER.

MANUFACTURER OF

FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,

LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,

6 5] **NO. 434 RACE STREET.**

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. **C. HASSENFORDER,** 6 5 **No. 422 VINE Street.**

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE

NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),

SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE

OF

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

Is attributable to the following facts:—

They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.

They are satisfied with a fair business profit.

They sell goods only on their own merits.

They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.

Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.

They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.

All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."

Harness from $14 to $325.

Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.

Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.

They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,

9 14 3m **NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.**

GAS FIXTURES.

CALL AND BUY YOUR GAS FIXTURES from the manufacturers,
VANKIRK & MARSHALL,
No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, manufacture and keep all styles of Gas Fixtures and Chandeliers; also refinish old fixtures.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL HAVE A COMplete stock of Chandeliers, Brackets, Portable Stands, and Bronzes, at No. 912 ARCH Street.

VANKIRK & MARSHALL, No. 912 ARCH Street, give especial attention to fitting up Churches, Public Halls, and Dwellings. PIPE RUN AT THE LOWEST RATES.

GOLD, GILT, AND ELECTRO SILVER-plated Gas Fixtures, at VANKIRK & MARSHALL'S, No. 912 ARCH Street.

All work guaranteed to give satisfaction. None but first-class workmen employed. 8 12d2w mwf3m

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

(Late Fahy & Bro.)

No. 31 North THIRD Street

Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

PAPER HANGINGS.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.

J. C. FINN & SONS

Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

CHEAPEST AND BEST HATS IN THE City! TEMPLE OF FASHION 40 NORTH Sixth St. BOURNE

HARRISON'S PATENT PAINT RESOLVANT, or Paint and Varnish Remover, for painters, furniture and carriage makers, printers, and family use. The preparation will remove the hardest and oldest paint from any surface without scraping and without injuring the wood, or making it unfit for fresh paint. It washes off with water, taking the paint, varnish or oil with it. It is cheaper, more expeditious, and more thorough than burning.

For sale by all Druggists and Paint dealers in the United States, Canadas, and West Indies. 9 23 mwf1m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	201,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,700·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143	Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000,150	Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
*20,000	30 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,000	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,950 par.	Market value	$1,070,250·75
	Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate		35,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made		27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company		38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value		2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.		
Cash in Drawer, $447·24		41,540·00
		$1,407,321·55

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Lattett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William G. Ludwig	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer Mcilvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8]

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,

$2,558,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $355,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.,
George W. Richards,	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [8 11 2 3]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000,

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	I. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 23]

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $350,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA R. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES F. COFFIN,	
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., J. B. TOWNSEND,
7 27] Medical Examiner. Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 310 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.,	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30]

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John R. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McIlvaine,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE

OF NEW YORK, MUTUAL.

POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE. Thirty days grace given in payment of Premiums. No extra charge for residence or travel in any portion of the world. Dividends declared annually, and paid in cash. Dividend in 1867, 40 per cent.

E. B. COLTON,

GENERAL AGENT,

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

Agents and Solicitors wanted in all the cities and towns in Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey. 2 23]

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $360,000

INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.

Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

$47,000

Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Laghorn,	Henry F. Kenney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw] JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 7, 8, 9, and 10 inch
WHITE PINE PANEL AND PATTERN PLANK.
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING!
BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
WHITE PINE FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
SPRUCE FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1867.—WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
WALNUT BOARDS.
WALNUT PLANK.
LARGE STOCK—SEASONED.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS.
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS,
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.
6 1 rp]

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,

NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,

ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.

Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.

WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.

Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.

BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12]

J. C. PERKINS,

LUMBER MERCHANT,

Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,

NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.

Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24]

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE.

This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.

Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.

CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street,
Philadelphia.

A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-Board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.

N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10]

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Sitzbath Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON,
5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists.
1 28mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street

T. STEWART BROWN,

S.E. Corner of

FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS

MANUFACTURER OF

TRUNKS, VALISES, BAGS, RETICULES, SHAWL STRAPS, HAT CASES, POCKET BOOKS, FLASKS and Traveling Goods generally.

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Sealing, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 106 JONES' Alley.
3 9]

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

FALL ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, MONDAY, September 30, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:05 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:05 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:00 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.
Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 5:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:05 A. M and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M., and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:2 and 10:30 A. M., and 5:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:30 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:0 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:4 and 4:25 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 5:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $92·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS.
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8]

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

WINTER TIME, TAKING EFFECT OCT. 6, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut Streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:00 M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:00 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:45 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:00 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	3:00 P. M.
Accommodation	12:00 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 127 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	3:50 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Fast Line	9:05 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:40 A. M.
Lancaster Train	1:10 P. M.
Erie Express	1:18 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	7:10 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility for One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 29

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:30 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	6:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	9:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 8:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
11 2 General Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:—

	FARE.
At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom	$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail	3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express	3·00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant	2·25 (2d class, 1·50)

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown, and 6 P. M. for Mount Holly only.

At 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 3:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:30, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines. Fare, $5.

At 8, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 6 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot,

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc., etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 9:00 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $5.25. The 6:30 P. M. Line will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

October 7, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, September 30, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted, for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3:30 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:00 P. M. (daily) for Baltimore and Washington. Connects at Wilmington (Saturdays excepted) with Delaware Railroad Line, stopping at Newcastle, Middletown, Clayton, Dover, Harrington, Seaford, Salisbury, Princess Anne, and connecting at Crisfield with Boat for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and the South.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk via Baltimore will take the 11 M. Train. Via Crisfield will take the 11:00 P. M. Train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 1:30, 4:30, 6:00, and 11:30 (daily) P. M. The 4:30 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations. The 6:00 P. M. Train runs to New Castle.

Leave Wilmington at 7 and 8 A. M., 4:00, and 6:30 (daily) P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA

Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail, 9:35 A. M., Express, 2:15 P. M., Express, 5:35 P. M., Express 8:55 P. M. Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 8:55 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace,

FIFTH EDITION

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN BERKS COUNTY

Movements of General Sheridan.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Berks County.

READING, Oct. 9.—In Reading and twenty-three districts of Berks county the Republican gain is 120, compared with Clymer's majority. Sharswood will have from 5700 to 5800 majority in the county.

Blair County.

TYRONE, Pa., Oct. 9.—The estimated Republican majority in Blair county is between 500 and 600.

Juniata County.

MIFFLIN, Pa., Oct. 9.—In Juniata county Sharswood will have a majority of 300.

The Tour of General Sheridan.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 9.—General Sheridan arrived here at 9 15 A. M. to day, and was met at the Western depot by the Mayor and members of the City Government. The escort was composed of the Tenth Regiment State Guard, Highland Cadets, Leicester Cadets, and Post No. 10, G. A. R. The appearance of General Sheridan was the signal of loud and long-continued cheering. A salute was fired as he passed the Park, and the display of flags and decorations of red, white, and blue were profuse, giving to the city a Fourth-of-July appearance. At 10 20 the party left for Albany.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—The State Democratic Convention has nominated Colonel Oden Bowie, of Prince Georges county, for Governor, on the eighth ballot. The vote stood:—Bowie, 56; Hamilton, 55.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 9.—Cotton nominal at 20c. for uplnnd middling. Flour is quiet and less firm, but prices are unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; the receipts are heavier; choice, $2 80@2 85; prime, $2 70@2 75. Corn is very strong, and 3@5c. higher; white, $1 46@1 47; mostly at $1 45; yellow, at 1 45@1 48; business is light. Oats firm, and 2@3c. higher; sales at 70@75. Rye very strong; large sales at $1 70@1 75. Provisions strong and unchanged.

SUICIDE IN NEWTON, MASS.

A Man Blows His Brains Out in the Presence of His Family.

BOSTON, Oct. 8.—Henry P. Churchill, recently of the firm of Churchill & Benson, real estate agents in this city, shot himself, at the Montanum House, in Newton, last evening, in presence of his family. He had been away for some time to escape arrest on a charge of forging a check for $900 on the Newton Bank, in the name of his brother-in-law, George W. Bacon. He kissed his wife and a couple of twin children, laid down on a sofa, and without exciting any suspicion of his intention, shot himself twice through the heart.

Wendell Phillips on Temperance.

Mr. Wendell Phillips delivered a lecture in Boston, on Sunday evening, in favor of temperance and prohibition. He said:—

"The temperance men will win nothing while they mingle themselves with Republicans at conventions, and allow their principles to be thrown overboard to lighten the ship. The Republicans would be afraid to lose the temperance men, and if they organized and made their demand as a body of prohibitionists, their demands would have been complied with. The temperance movement would never succeed until this was done. The advocates of it must be earnest, and they must bring their earnestness to the polls; they must not wait till a majority is secured; a majority did not rule, it was brains that ruled, and the brains of earnest, live men must be brought into this contest. Secret association must be met by secret association, and organized movement by organized movement. When members of a liquor league go into a Republican Convention pledged not to support a candidate should he be nominated by the majority there, if he was not in favor of a license law, then the temperance men should not be bound to support that candidate unless he was a prohibitionist. We must not sacrifice principle. May God dash that party to pieces which could not stand safe with the temperance cause in its hand!"

In closing, Mr. Phillips said:—"By the living God, I swear, if there is a way to do it, if there is faith in man, and strength in the Government—if not now, then in the days of our children—these old streets of Boston shall be safe for even weak men to walk in."

WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

B. J. WILLIAMS & SONS,

NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

MANUFACTURERS OF

VENETIAN BLINDS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES.

Repairing promptly attended to.

STORE SHADES made and lettered. 9 25 2msp

831. CHARLES L HALE, 831.

(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)

NO. 831 ARCH STREET,

MANUFACTURER OF

VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.

Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES, [9 23 2msp

UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY DWELLING House, No. 1008 LOCUST Street, handsomely furnished, and replete with every convenience.

The furniture can be sold with the house.

Apply on the premises. 10 3 10t

TO RENT.

TO RENT—ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, handsomely furnished, to rent for two years and a-half, from November 1, 1867, in Montgomery county, short distance from Jenkintown Station, on the North Pennsylvania Railroad. Apply to C. H. & H. P. MUIRHEID,

10 3 10t No. 205 S. SIXTH Street.

CHAMPION

CLOTHES-WRINGERS

REDUCED TO $8 50.

GRIFFITH & PACE,

4 16] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR

Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,

BRUSSELS CARPETS,

For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,

50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

CARPETINGS.

1867. CARPETINGS. 1867.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CARPETINGS

ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

By late arrivals we have a full assortment of the

BEST ENGLISH MAKES.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH AXMINSTERS,

ROYAL WILTONS, AND VELVET CARPETINGS,

ALL THE NEW EXHIBITION DESIGNS.

Now in Store and for sale by

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH.

THREE-PLY AND INGRAIN CARPETINGS,

IN GREAT VARIETY OF DESIGN.

OIL CLOTHS,

In Sheets from one yard to eight yards wide.

HENDERSON & CO.'S ALL-WORSTED VENETIANS.

JAS. H. ORNE, SON & CO.,

CHESNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH,

9 25 mwf2m PHILADELPHIA.

832 CARPETINGS. 832

ARCH STREET.

FALL STOCK NOW OPEN

AT THE

ARCH STREET

CARPET WAREHOUSE

JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,

No. 832 ARCH STREET,

9 30 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

LEEDOM & SHAW,

NO. 910 ARCH STREET,

BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.

We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

CLOAKS.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

NOS. 450, 452 AND 454 N. SECOND STREET.

ANNOUNCE THEIR OPENING OF

Autumn and Winter Cloaks,

CHILDREN'S SUITS, AND

10 7 3t] LADIES' DRESSES,

ON WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1867.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

8 27]rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 1] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRY GOODS.

MILLIKEN'S

LINEN STORE

828 ARCH STREET.

IMPORTER,

JOBBER, AND

RETAIL DEALER IN

LINEN GOODS

EXCLUSIVELY.

THE LARGEST LINEN STOCK IN THE CITY.

FALL IMPORTATIONS OF LINEN GOODS NOW IN STORE. 9 13 wsmlyrp

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

JUST RECEIVED,

The following Goods for Ladies' and Misses' FALL AND WINTER SACKS:

ASTRACHAN CLOTHS, IN BLACK, WHITE AND FANCY.

REAL FRENCH VELVET CLOTHS.

VELOUR CLOTHS.

CHINCHILLA CLOTHS.

WHITNEYS, VELVETEENS.

BLACK BEAVERS.

BLACK TRICOTS.

FROSTED BEAVERS.

WITH A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FANCY CLOTHS [12 wsmsmrp

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.,

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

ARE RECEIVING AND NOW OPENING FOR FALL TRADE, FULL LINES OF

LINENS,
TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS,
BUCKABACKS,
DIAPERS,
TOWELLINGS,
DAMASKS,
SHEETINGS,
PILLOW LINENS,
L. C. HDKFS.,
HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
CRAPES,
VEILS,
QUILTS,

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Underwear, Embroideries, Nets, Ribbons, Etc. Etc.

The above will be sold at the lowest New York prices, and on the most advantageous terms.

Represented by S. Story. 9 4 wfm3m

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. COR. EIGHTH AND FILBERT STS.,

HAVE JUST OPENED:

A new lot of Plaid Poplins, 87½c., $1, $1 12½, and $1 25.
Silk and Wool Rep Poplins.
Mixed Poplins 50 cents a yard.
Black Alpacas, 38, 40, 50, 60, 65, 75 cents, and $1.
Black Alpaca Poplins, very cheap, 50, 65, and 75 cents.
Black Alpaca Poplins, extra wide and heavy, $1 a yard.
Black, all-wool Delaines, Double width, very cheap.
Black Silks, Black Silks, fine quality.
Just opened, several lots of Linen Goods, from New York, very cheap.
7-4 Power-Loom Table Linens 56 cents.
8-4 Power-Loom Table Linens, 75 cents.
Heavy 8-4 White Table Linens, $1, $1 12½, $1 25.
Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½, 16, 23, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 37½ cents.
Linen Napkins, $2 25, $2 50, $2 75, and $3 a dozen.
Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
A large assortment Blankets, very cheap.
Heavy Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, 28, and 31c.
All Wool Flannels, 31, 33, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 56, 62½ and 69 cents.
Heavy All Wool Shaker Flannels, yard wide, 50, 56 and 62½c.
7-8 and 4-4 Ballard vale Flannels.
Domet Flannels, 25, 28, 31, 37½, 40, 45, and 50c.
All Wool Cassimeres, for men's and boys' wear, $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 37½, $1 50, $1 75 and $1 87½.
Gents' regular made Half Hose, 25 and 33c.
Heavy English Half Hose, full regular made, 38c.
Ladies and Children's Hosiery.
Gents' Merino Vests and Pants, $1, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 25, $2 50 and $3.
Ladies' Merino Vests, $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Streets.

N. B.—Jouvin's Kid Gloves, best quality.
Real Kid Gloves, good quality, $1 25. [9 21 smw tJ]

GIRARD ROW.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

Invite attention to their first-class stock of

LACES AND LACE GOODS,

EMBROIDERIES,

HDKFS.,

VEILS, ETC.

To which additions will constantly be made of the NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON.

They offer in their WHITE GOODS DEPARTMENT

HEAVY SKIRTING CAMBRICS,

At 30, 35, and 40 cents, a Great Sacrifice.

No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street. No. 1101 CHESTNUT Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

GEORGE FRYER,

NO. 916 CHESNUT STREET,

Has received and now open his Fall Importation of INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, together with other kinds of Shawls. Also,

RICH DRESS SILKS,
BLACK SILKS,
POPLINS,
CLOAKINGS
CLOAKS, ETC.,

10 2 4t] To which the attention of purchasers is invited. The goods are purchased for cash, and will be sold cheap.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

BONNET OPENING.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET

WILL OPEN

FALL BONNETS,

THURSDAY OCTOBER 3. [9 30 2mrp

CLOTH HOUSE.

SNODGRASS & CO.,

NO. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

COMPLETE STOCK OF

Cloths, Coatings, and Cassimeres,

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND BOYS WEAR.

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO LADIES' CLOAKINGS AND SACKINGS WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 10 1 1mrp

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET

Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.

Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

BONNET OPENING,

WEDNESDAY, October 2.

E. P. GILL & CO.,

10 2 2t] NO. 720 ARCH STREET.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628.

MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.

NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.

All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-Skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.

Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.

Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.

Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 2m

SEWING MACHINES.

GET THE BEST!

"Comparison the only test."

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE

THE FIRST PRIZE at the PARIS EXPOSITION.

Making four different Stitches with self-adjusting Tension in Shuttle.

WHITNEY & LUKENS,

GENERAL AGENTS,

9 25 wsmtf NO. 1123 CHESNUT STREET.

CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF

KERR'S CHINA HALL,

NO. 529 T STREET,

ON ACCOUNT F REMOVAL TO NEW STORE,

NO. 1218 CHESNUT STREET,

(Late Meschert's Mansion).

$100,000 Worth of China, Glass, and Stoneware,

To be sold at a great reduction in price, in order to reduce stock, previous to removal to new store.

Families, Hotels, Boarding Houses, and Restaurants, now have an opportunity of purchasing China, Glass, or Stoneware at greatly reduced prices. A large assortment of rich Cut and Engraved Glassware and Stone China, marked down less than manufacturers' prices. [9 20 imwlmrp

JAMES K. KERR & BRO.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY,
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire-proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street, above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 25 per $1000
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $1000
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $100

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

[2 13mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

JOHN A. BAUER & SON

Have now on hand a large assortment of

ELEGANT AND WELL-MADE

FURNITURE,

Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.

NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

9 23 wsm7 18t Above Spruce.

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.),
AUCTIONEERS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also, a superior assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the attention of the trade is called. [10 5 4t

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
Oct. 14, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1000 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 9 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
October 10, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1000 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles. [10 3 5t

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, etc. Also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the early attention of the trade is called. [10 7 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
October 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 500 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp and rag carpetings. 10 8 3t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
October 14, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 900 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [10 8 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Oct. 15, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 2000 packages boots, shoes, brogans, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. [10 9 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 503 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

Sale catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 140 S. FOURTH Street.

Sales Nos. 139 and 140 South Fourth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, VERY FINE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, PIANOS, Iron Chests, Handsome Velvet and Brussels Carpets, Handsome Chandeliers, etc.
On Thursday morning
At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, an extensive assortment of superior furniture. [10 8 2t

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HANDSOME ROSEWOOD PIANO, Pier Mirror, Fine Velvet Carpets, etc.
On Friday morning,
11th instant, at 10 o'clock, at No. 435 Franklin street, by catalogue, superior walnut parlor and chamber furniture. [10 8 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS,
No. 230 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC., by catalogue,
On Thursday Morning,
October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention. [10 7 3t

LARGE POSITIVE SPECIAL SALE OF 1000 LOTS LADIES' DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMINGS, AND DRESS AND CLOAK BUTTONS, the latest Fall Importation of Messrs. S. DIAMENT & CO., of New York. Also:—
RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, FLOWERS, NOTIONS, HOOP SKIRTS, ETC.
By Catalogue, on a Credit,
On Thursday morning,
October 10, commencing at 10 o'clock. Included will be found:—
Black and colored all silk beltings.
Black beaded galloons and gimps.
Black beaded fringes.
Black and colored alpaca braids.
Very rich new style fancy dress trimmings.
Very rich new style fancy cloak trimmings.
Very rich and newest styles cloak and dress ornaments.
An entire new importation of fancy dress buttons.
Very rich newest full style cloak buttons.
Buffalo combs, French finishes, tooth brushes.
Full line of fine pocket wallets.
Full line imported balmoral and satchels.
100 cartons bonnet and trimming ribbons.
500 cartons French flowers and feathers.
1000 dozen hoop skirts for ladies and misses.
500 dozen Germantown fancy knit goods, hosiery notions, etc.
The above comprises a full assortment of entirely new goods, to which we invite your early and special attention. 1t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1110 Chesnut street.
SUPERIOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, PIANOS, MIRRORS, CHINA, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of elegant parlor, chamber, and dining-room furniture, from families declining housekeeping, etc.
Also, 2 portable heaters, suitable for a large building. [10 9 2t

CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

CLOTHING HOUSE,

Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We offer to the public the largest and best selected Stock of Ready-made Clothing in the City, for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Also, an elegant assortment of Piece Goods, which we will make to order for Men and Boys, at reasonable prices, and in the most approved styles.

Always on hand a full assortment of Fall and Winter Overcoats and Business Coats, Coachmen's Coats, Hunting Coats, New Style Walking Coats, Pants and Vests, of all descriptions.

Boys' Ready-made Clothing in great variety.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

NOS. 603 AND 605 CHESNUT STREET

9 30 3m PHILADELPHIA

BOARDING.

1121 GIRARD STREET, BETWEEN Chesnut and Market and Eleventh and Twelfth streets—centrally located. Accommodation for permanent, transient, and table Boarders. [9 12 3m